

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1919

Twenty
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 202

NEED OF STRONG ENFORCEMENT ACT IS POINTED OUT

Attorney-General of United States
Says Affirmative Action by Congress Is Essential to the Proper Administration of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
In the opinion of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, action by Congress defining the maximum alcoholic content of beverages is essential in enforcing national prohibition. He opposes the contention of Samuel Untermyer and others that the question of intoxicating power be left to the decision of trial courts and juries.

Mr. Palmer asserted yesterday that the War-time Prohibition Law is being enforced satisfactorily as a whole and that in every jurisdiction where the Federal Court has not restrained the Department of Justice the sale of beer with more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol has been stopped. He intends to prosecute such cases everywhere unless a court decision gives the brewers the right to make beer with not more than 2.75 per cent alcohol.

Disadvantage of Jury Trial

The disadvantage of the jury trial method of enforcement was shown, he said, in New York. The Federal Court there took the position that inasmuch as the law merely prohibited intoxicating beverages without defining what percentage of alcohol makes a beverage intoxicating, the sale of beer could not be stopped unless the government proved it to be intoxicating. It would be necessary to take each case before a jury, and this, Mr. Palmer said, meant endless litigation and would make enforcement a task too arduous to be undertaken.

Members of Congress have been told by Mr. Palmer that the Department of Justice will give its best efforts to enforcing prohibition if enforcement is lodged in that department, but that an entirely new bureau will be necessary, as the bureau of investigations has all the duties it can handle in stamping out anarchism and in other detective work of the department.

The reorganization of the department by Mr. Palmer is now nearly complete and promises an energetic enforcement of all federal laws. Judge C. B. Ames of Oklahoma has been named as assistant to the Attorney-General, to have charge of all antitrust cases. F. K. Nebecker of Utah, in charge of public lands; Frank Davis Jr. of Ohio, in charge of cases before the Court of Claims; Francis P. Garvan, in charge of all activities of the Bureau of Investigations; and R. H. Stewart of South Dakota, in charge of all criminal prosecutions; are new assistant attorney-generals. Mr. Palmer expressed keen satisfaction with these appointments.

W. J. Flynn Has New Title

William J. Flynn has been given a new title of director of the bureau of investigations and Capt. Frank Burke, formerly of the secret service of the Treasury Department, is the chief of the bureau. Many new men are being added to the bureau from the detective force of the United States Railroad Administration and from other organizations, with the intention of eliminating criminal radicalism in the United States.

Mr. Palmer said sedition could be prevented if Congress would supplement present laws with a law that would make individual advocacy of sedition a crime. At present overt acts, or conspiracy to commit such acts, are illegal, but the individual who talks sedition is outside the range of the law.

The department yesterday gave permission to 14 Germans who were deported from the Philippine Islands during the war and interned in the United States to return to the Philippine Islands.

Powers of Congress

Right to Fix Alcoholic Content of Beers is Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
That Congress has the right to fix the percentage of alcohol in beer and other beverages, was argued by Wayne R. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, before the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee, yesterday. "To allow the sale of 2.75 per cent beer, would," he declared, "keep alive the liquor trade, and defeat the purposes of national prohibition. Every one of the 33 dry states has defined the term of intoxicating liquor, as have also 13 local option states. I challenge Mr. Untermyer to show any court decision denying Congress or a legislature the right to define the terms. Congress itself has defined 256 terms. It is too late to stop now."

Congress cannot consistently adopt a weaker standard than that already adopted in the states, which means that nothing can be sold for beverage purposes that contains more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. The friends of prohibition do not want a code unless it defines intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Untermyer proposed that Congress might prohibit the sale of all alcoholic liquors on the premises, and allow the brewers to sell 2.75 per

cent beer direct to their customers. He justified such legislation on the ground that Congress could pass laws to make a constitutional amendment effective and to prevent frauds and evasions. This is the basis of the drys' contention that Congress may define the term "intoxicating liquor."

The only difference between Mr. Untermyer's argument at this point and the contention of the drys is that Mr. Untermyer insists that a definition of liquor is neither necessary nor proper, or appropriate to enforce national prohibition.

In attempting to show how essential it is to have stringent prohibition enforcement measures, Mr. Wheeler said that the schemes of the bootleggers to evade the law are almost inconceivable. He urged that search warrants be made easily procurable; otherwise liquor sellers would find out when a warrant is being obtained and would move their stores before it can be served.

Mr. Wheeler also recommended that some action be taken to limit the amount of liquor that can be kept in homes; otherwise bootleggers, he said, would use their homes as storage houses.

Thomas Walsh, Senator from Montana, a member of the committee, said that he was in favor of putting a heavy tax, perhaps as much as 100 per cent, on liquor kept in private homes, to do away with the inequality between the poor man and the man who can afford to stock up in advance.

NO STRIKE WITHOUT MEMBERS' BALLOT

British Miners Federation Takes Action at Keswick Conference
—No Reply Yet to Government's Coal Price Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The conference of the Miners Federation, which opened at Keswick yesterday, is regarded as one of the most important ever held. The government's decision to postpone for three months the rise in coal price conditionally on the miners undertaking to increase their output and abandon strikes during that period has given an unexpected turn to the miners' discussion on the subject. The reply has not yet been made to the government's proposals, the conference awaiting the statements of Mr. W. Brace, representative of the Miners Federation, and Mr. W. Adamson, the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, who took part in the coal debate in the House of Commons on Monday.

A vote was cast yesterday against the plan of so-called "direct action," or the calling of a strike without taking a ballot of the members. The questions of conscription and intervention in Russia as well as nationalization will be discussed during the conference.

KESWICK, England (Wednesday)—The conference of the Miners Federation refused today to authorize its executives to call a strike without a ballot of the members. This was a rebuff for the advocates of "direct action" who backed the resolution authorizing the calling of a strike on any question of national importance as to nationalization of the coal mines. Such a strike had been proposed for early in August by radical members.

The conference adjourned without taking action on the government's offer to postpone the proposed 6s. a ton increase in the price of coal if the miners would agree that there would be no cessation of work.

ITALIAN PRINCE TO MAKE TOUR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Crown Prince of Italy is about to make a tour of the British Isles.

PRINCE'S TRIP ANNOUNCED

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The Prince of Wales will leave for Canada on the battleship Renown on Aug. 5, it is officially announced.

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INTERVENTION IN MEXICO UNLIKELY

Such Action Not Contemplated,
Says Washington Authority,
but Officials Are Alert to
Propaganda in That Direction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Intervention in Mexico by the United States was yesterday declared by the highest authority in the Department of State to be remote from the thoughts of the officials directly responsible for shaping the Nation's foreign policy.

This statement was evoked by dispatch in a newspaper in Buenos Aires, to the effect that the United States had decided to intervene in Mexico.

Mrs. John W. Correll, whose husband was killed by Mexican bandits on July 16 near Tampico, Mexico, and who, herself, was mistreated, arrived in Washington yesterday with her son, to protest to the Department of State and to the President at the alleged inefficiency of the Mexican Government in apprehending and punishing those guilty of the crime.

She admitted that she was brought to Washington by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, with headquarters in New York, and supported by interests with holdings in Mexico. Charles F. Carter, publicity agent for the association, accompanied her, and stated that Thomas D. McKeown, representative from Oklahoma, the original home of the Corrells, would make arrangements for her to visit the State Department and the White House.

While intervention is not contemplated by the government, it was asserted at the State Department that the Mexican Government will be held strictly accountable for all legitimate claims of American citizens. The State Department, however, is alert to the propaganda for intervention.

Full Inquiry Ordered

United States Congress to Investigate Relations With Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Acting under a resolution introduced in the House some time ago by Norman J. Gould, Representative from New York, the Committee on Rules will start, on Tuesday of next week, an investigation into the relations between the United States and the Republic of Mexico during the period between 1910 and 1919. The Gould resolution authorizes a special joint committee of the Senate and the House, which is empowered to inquire into the following phases of the relations between the two countries:

"(1) The relations, economic, political and military, of the government of the United States with the Republic of Mexico from the year 1910."

"(2) The conditions and incidents leading up to, concerned in, or responsible for such relations."

"(3) The economic, political, and physical treatment accorded American and other foreign citizens in Mexico and elsewhere, as to their lives and properties in the Republic of Mexico, subsequent to 1910."

"(4) The extent to which the government of the United States, through the ministerial assurances to foreign governments or otherwise, has obligated the people of the United States for the collection, payment, or liquidation of public or private claims against the government or people of the Republic of Mexico."

"(5) The policy and activity of the government of the United States in presenting and pressing claims of American citizens for loss of life and property by violence, confiscation, retroactive legislation, or governmental activity, in seeming violation of the tenets of international law."

"(6) The individual and fractional responsibility for robbery, maltreatment, and murder of American citizens in the Republic of Mexico and on American territory contiguous thereto."

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STEAMSHIP TO TAKE MAIL TO GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The first

steamship carrying mail for Germany since the war will leave this port next Tuesday. The mail is expected to be very large and will go on the steamship United States by way of Norway. Letters and papers may be sent, the rates being the same as for the rest of continental Europe. The Western Union now accepts cable messages for Germany if written in English or French.

SCHOOL EXERCISES IN THE CHURCHES

California Attorney-General
Urges Adherence to Non-Sectarianism in Opinion on Baccalaureate Sermon Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The

day, that Tommaso Tittoni, Foreign Minister of Italy, be designated to draft a report on the territorial differences in Western Thrace between Greece and Bulgaria.

Former Kaiser's Extradition Issue
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung claims to learn from Dutch official circles in Paris that in the course of semi-official negotiations with the allied powers the Dutch Government signified its willingness for proceedings in connection with the former Kaiser's extradition to take place at The Hague.

TRIBUTE PAID TO AMERICAN ARMY

General Pershing, at Dinner by American Luncheon Club, Urges Also That Peace Has Victories No Less Than War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A thoroughly representative gathering of Americans in London assembled at the Savoy Hotel, under the auspices of the American Luncheon Club, to welcome General Pershing today. Covers were laid for nearly 500 guests and the famous white ballroom, where the function took place, was gayly decorated with English and American flags. John R. Davis, the United States Ambassador, presided, with the general on his right, the chairman's table being occupied by distinguished guests, among whom there was a large proportion of the American staff-officers. Mr. Davis introduced General Pershing in a speech at once ponderous and witty. Having paid a tribute to the work of the American Luncheon Club, both in the economic and political spheres, the Ambassador described this hour of peace as a very happy epoch in the history of the human race.

Though now too close to the picture to appraise the struggle at its proper value, it was already obvious, however, that there were some names which would remain indelibly inscribed upon the pages of history, names symbolical of the effort and victory of the allied nations engaged. Amongst others, America would put forward the name of General Pershing. The glory of America's effort was inseparable from his name and he was proud to introduce the club to General Pershing and General Pershing to the club.

Ovation to General Pershing

General Pershing, on rising, received a tremendous ovation. He paid cordial tribute to the great effort and sacrifices made by Great Britain in the war and pointed to the valuable work the American Navy had accomplished under the direction of Admiral Sims.

To them was due the credit of having transported a vast American army in France and having avoided the terrors of the German submarine campaign. Once landed upon the continent the army got into harness and their first success in the campaign in France was electrical in its effect and gave new hope to the Allies.

The army took the offensive and retained it until Germany was finally beaten, never losing its hold. They had not reached the hour of peace and must remember that peace had its victories no less than war, and it was incumbent upon them to concentrate their attention upon those questions which confronted them. Americans must remember what they stood for and see to it that their ideals were put into practice.

No Weakening of Determination

Their first duty was to insist upon the fulfillment by Germany of the conditions of peace imposed upon her and although the American Army in France was being rapidly reduced it should not be imagined that this indicated any weakening of determination to stand by the Allies. He was proud of the moral discipline manifested by the troops under his command and convinced that they would retain those qualities, which they had manifested on field of battle, after their return to civil life.

General Pershing at the War Office General Pershing at the War Office today presented distinguished service medals to Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, and other distinguished civilians, including Viscount Milner. He said that on behalf of the President of the American Republic he wished to present these medals as a token of the American Government's appreciation of the services rendered by the recipients. A general presentation of American medals to officers and men of the British Army will take place on July 18.

LOAN TO POLAND AGITATED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Local financiers will soon be asked to support a loan to the new Republic of Poland, according to John F. Smulski, Chicago business man, who has just returned from a trip to Poland in the interests of the National Polish Department of which he is president.

GERMAN MINISTER TO AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Count von Ulrich Brockdorff-Ranzau, who headed the first German peace delegation at Versailles, has been accepted by the government as German Minister to Austria.

MATSONIA BRINGS TROOPS
NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—The transport Matsonia arrived yesterday from Brest with 3214 returning troops.

BRITAIN'S POLICY REGARDING IRELAND

Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords Intimates That He Does Not Approve of the Statement Made by Sir Edward Carson

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The Irish question in the House of Lords last night drew from the Lord Chancellor a speech, in which he intimated that while the government remains by its pledge not to coerce Ulster, it does not approve Sir Edward Carson's latest intransigent pronouncement. The motion of Lord Macdonnell, former Undersecretary of State for Ireland, called for a declaration of the government's policy regarding Ireland before the end of the present session and the House eventually agreed to it without a division after substituting the word "forthwith" for the phrase "end of session." The Lord Chancellor for his part was willing to accept it, if words "at an early date" were substituted, explaining that the reason why the government thus assented to the motion was that if nothing were done the Home Rule Act would shortly become law automatically.

There were not, probably, 12 constituents in Ireland the majority of whose representatives would vote for Home Rule at the present time, however, and the government therefore shared Lord Macdonnell's view that the matter must be an early subject, not only of Cabinet discussion, but of Cabinet decision. The Lord Chancellor went on to recall a manifesto issued by the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law before the general election and expressed surprise that those who had received this and other public assurances of recent years from men in positions enabling them to give assurance, should have judged the present moment opportune for a menacing declaration as to the course they would adopt in contingencies which had not arisen and which they ought to know would not arise.

The government would approach the situation as it really exists, the Lord Chancellor added, and he concluded with the declaration that, in his view, there was no prospect of happy issue of their labors until the cause of law and order had been vindicated throughout Ireland and honest men could pursue their legitimate vocations without fear of the assassin's dagger or the murderer's pistol.

GRATITUDE OF FRANCE TOWARD ITS TROOPS

PARIS, France (Monday)—(French Wireless Service)—Raymond Poincaré, President of France, at the conclusion of the Victory parade today sent to Mr. Clemenceau, the Premier, a letter expressing the country's gratitude to its soldiers.

The popular feeling," Mr. Poincaré wrote, "has made no distinction between the champions of right; the popular feeling knows that all the devoted cooperation, grouped around the government of the Republic and the allied governments, was needed to avert the most dreadful danger that ever menaced liberty."

"France may well be forever proud of the part she took in this universal war. Her army from first to last took part in the operations on the most extended and dangerous front; they had ever against them the most powerful and best organized enemies; they suffered the most terrible losses; they sacrificed to the future all they could give it of the present."

By them France has deserved that her national day henceforth shall be a date of glory for humanity. As I have in this divine moment the incomparable honor of representing the country, let me ask you to transmit to my behalf to the French armies the passionate expression of the public gratitude and admiration."

During the day President Poincaré received messages of congratulation and of good wishes from King Albert of Belgium, King Alexander of Greece, and others.

PROCLAMATION OF BIRKENFELD REPUBLIC

COBLENZ, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—A republic has been proclaimed in Birkenfeld in the allied area of occupation. A provisional government was formed Monday and complete separation from Odenburg proclaimed.

Admiral Kolchak's Commerce Minister

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(French Wireless Service)—Mr. T. Serge Tretikoff, president of the economic and financial commission of the Russian political conference in Paris and a former member of the provisional government at Petrograd, has left France for Omsk, Russia, to take up the post of Minister of Commerce and Industry in the government of Admiral Kolchak.

Mr. Tretikoff says it is his intention to develop as much as possible commercial relations between the countries of the entente and the regions liberated from the Bolshevik yoke.

IMPERIAL INCOME TAX IN GERMANY

WEIMAR, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The government's new tax bill will include a surplus assessment on capital amounting to 20 per cent, and a drastic imperial income tax, the receipts from which

will be apportioned among the federated states, according to their needs.

An increase in the general trading tax, especially on articles of luxury, is planned. It includes a 10 per cent levy on advertising.

The National Assembly today rejected a Socialistic motion to abolish ranks of nobility, but declared in favor of a constitutional proviso decreeing the equality of all men and women, and refusing to recognize special rights or privileges based on birth or social station. The new Constitution prohibits a German citizen from accepting a title or decoration from a foreign government.

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MR. ROOSEVELT OPENS POLITICAL CAREER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The political career of Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt may be said to have begun when the Republican town committee of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, Long Island, accepted his candidacy for nomination for assemblyman in the second district of Nassau County. Assemblyman Franklin A. Coles, stepson of Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt's favor, and the new candidate, addressing the committee, expressed pleasure at starting his public career in the district of his birth and first vote.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND IRISH QUESTION

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The British Government does not regard the action of the United States House of Representatives with respect to Ireland, or the acts in the same connection of other persons or bodies representing the American people, as in violation of Article X of the League of Nations Covenant, said Andrew Bonar Law, the government's leader, in the House of Commons today.

The government, he added, would not put the question of the future government of Ireland on the program for consideration at the next meeting of the council of the League of Nations.

MILKMEAN NEED NOT SUBMIT TO A TEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York—The appellate division has reversed a decision of the lower court and granted a motion for a writ of mandamus to compel R. Andrew Hamilton, public safety commissioner, to issue permits to milkmen without first subjecting them to a so-called blood test to determine whether or not they are "diphtheria carriers."

The test was required by Dr. George W. Goler, health officer, and many of the milkmen refused to submit to it. A test case was brought by Hugo C. Schulz against Dr. Goler and Mr. Hamilton. But application to the lower court for a writ of mandamus was refused, upon which the case was carried to the appellate division.

IMPORTED LEATHER FOR GERMAN SHOES

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Official Control Bureau has released sufficient imported leather for the production of 3,000,000 pairs of shoes, in order to restrict the importation of ready-made footwear. The supply will be allotted among the factories throughout Germany.

Reports from the cities near the zone of occupation and the north Baltic seaports indicate a marked drop in the prices of textiles, due to incoming stocks.

CABLE CENSORSHIP ABOLISHED

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British cable censorship will be abolished at midnight on July 23. H. W. Foster, financial secretary of the War Office, in making this announcement in the House of Commons today, added that the relaxation would apply also to private codes.

Y. M. C. A. REPLY TO PELLETIER PROTEST

Pamphlet Entitled "Some Facts About the British" Issued as One of Series at Suggestion of United States War Department

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In answer to a letter to John R. Mott, given to the press of Boston, Massachusetts, by Joseph C. Pelletier, of that city, with regard to the publication of a pamphlet entitled, "Some Facts About the British," the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association announced yesterday that this pamphlet was issued as one of a series published by the council at the suggestion of the United States War Department, morale branch, general staff.

In this connection the War Work Council made public the following letter received from Capt. Harold E. Potter of the War Department, commission on training camp activities.

"Relative to your inquiry of even date, would say that the pamphlet entitled, 'Some Facts About the British,' published by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, was one of a series of pamphlets published by that organization at the suggestion of the War Department, morale branch, general staff, as part of the cooperative educational program carried on by the morale branch and the Young Men's Christian Association.

"I am advised by Brigadier-General Munson, of the morale branch, that the pamphlet was drafted by Prof. A. O. Lovejoy of the educational bureau of the National War Work Council and that part of the material was taken from an address by Capt. A. G. Keller of the morale branch.

"I understand that the pamphlet was intended to advise enlisted men concerning facts and conditions relative to the part played by the British Empire in the war with Germany.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "HAROLD E. POTTER, Captain Infantry, United States Commission on Training Camp Activities."

The War Work Council announced that the publication of this pamphlet was in accordance with its policy of issuing literature descriptive of the part played in the war by the United States and associated nations. A number of such pamphlets were put out concerning America's participation, among them being "The Little Book of Our Country" and "America Joins the World," the latter containing selections from the speeches of President Wilson. A booklet, entitled "France Our Ally," was issued for the purpose of making American soldiers and sailors conversant with the customs and ideals of that nation. In an introductory note in that booklet it was announced that a similar pamphlet was being prepared to help soldiers understand America's other great ally, Great Britain. In Italy, the Y. M. C. A. published a similar pamphlet on Italy's part in the war.

These facts, supplementing the statement of Captain Potter, says the association, are evidence that the pamphlet was published for no other purpose than to assist the morale branch of the War Department in its work.

Mr. Pelletier's Letter

Allegation Made That Y. M. C. A. Pamphlet Was British Propaganda

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The letter of Joseph C. Pelletier to John R. Mott, on the subject of the pamphlet, "Some Facts About the British," published by the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., is in part as follows:

"I assume that this pamphlet is published out of monies contributed to the war fund by the people of the United States. This money was, of course, contributed to help the war and to succor the boys in service. The people who gave to this fund never for a minute would authorize an expenditure of this fund for a propaganda for the British Empire or the issuance of any publication which ignores the all-important part played by the United States Army and Navy in the recent war.

"The contributors to this great fund will not feel pleased, and the mothers and fathers of the boys in blue and khaki, and the boys themselves who have done service on land and sea, cannot but feel outraged that American money is being used in a propaganda to educate the American people to the belief that England alone won the war and that the United States is not even worthy of notice for its wonderful contributions, acknowledged by experts and fair-minded statesmen as the one element which brought success to the arms of the Allies.

Pamphlet Quoted

"This pamphlet would further seem to be a direct attempt to take up arms against the Irish cause by innuendo and indirection, thus taking issue with millions of men of Irish blood and descent and a much larger number of citizens who believe in freedom and in whose blood the spirit of the fathers of our revolution and the hatred of English tyranny still runs clear and pure.

"To be more specific and to quote from the pamphlet, page 3, first line:

"There are some people who are now trying to make bad blood between us and our allies."

"Page 4—It is, perhaps, most often between us and our British allies that some people, for motives of their own, try to stir up unfriendly feelings; and for this reason, it is worth while to remind ourselves especially of some facts about the British—what they stand for, and what they have done in this war."

"Page 5—They stand for democ-

racy... Don't be deceived by the external fact that England has a king. The actual working forces of the British Government are thoroughly democratic. They stand for civilization. The English colonial policy has been founded on the principle that the interests of the native subjects are to be consulted in preference to those of European wherever the two come in competition. In the English colonies slavery and slavery have ceased. Constant warfare has given way to peace. Roads and railroads have been built; postal facilities provided, and the great doorway of education has been opened. They stand for fair play. That is why they have safeguarded native rights in the colonies. That is why they have enforced a common law. They stand for fair play in trade. Other nations have tried to monopolize the trade of their own colonies. England has always given to every nation of the world full trading rights in every English colony. England has outstripped us in social justice."

Return of Money Suggested

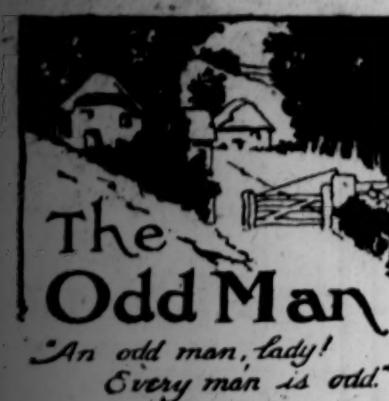
"And what of the innuendo as to the Irish cause and the fond motherhood of Britain for her colonies? Why ignore the horrible conditions in Ireland imposed by the British Government for 700 years, worse today than ever? No habeas corpus; no trial by jury, arrest without warrant; no free speech; taxation at the rate of \$45 a head; no right to market with the world; no right to use home produce for the necessities of life; the military force of 100,000 soldiers to say nothing of the constabulary spread throughout the stricken land; with a republic declared by 80 per cent of the voters at a time when the leaders were in prison, and the sympathizers into the thousands also in prison that they might have no part in the campaign; (Ireland) held together only by pitiless inhuman force. Its people have cried aloud for release, for succor from inexplicable distress, for all that the new day of hope seemed at last to bring within its dawn."

"One cannot find a line, in this pamphlet that gives the slightest credit to the United States, much less any glory to the wonderful aid given by our Treasury (over \$30,000,000,000), or energy and ability, our manhood and man power.

"I suggest to the committee in charge of the fund contributed by the public an investigation of the pamphlet herein referred to and feel that it is only necessary to suggest that any money expended for the circulation of this pamphlet taken from the war fund be returned thereto."

EXTRADITION OF TURKISH LEADERS

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The War Work Council of Constantinople assert that the Turkish Government has decided to ask the entsente to permit the extradition of Talaat Bey



The Grubstaker's Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The thing to do was to get an "expert." Every self-respecting prospector, be it only a shaft 20 feet deep on the side of a desert hill, or even a mine with a tunnel winding its way for a mile into the darkness of a mountain, needed an "expert" to judge its worth. And in the town nearest to the Luck Boy lead and zinc prospect (which, though its owner, the "grubstaker," required only the vitalizing pronouncement of a mining oracle to assume the airs of a "strike") lived just such a man.

"Colonel" was attached to this sage's name—how, by whom, or why he acquired this title was not exactly known. It might have been born of Civil War service, or it might have been the "handie" by which some affectionate pal of early days chose to manifest his comradeship. But no matter, the name fitted him. And his attire fitted the name—the campaign hat that had been softened by many a caress from his gnarled, tanned old hand, and the kiss of countless desert suns and the winds that went with them; the high boots, stiff and creased. From his hat to his shoes, it is no task to fill in the rest of the picture.

The Colonel's Authority

The colonel had been the court of last resort for many a struggling "hole in the ground," whose owner, building his castle in Spain, saw pouring out of his mine whole trainloads of "pay ore." The colonel's word had sounded the knell to more prospects than he could number, but likewise, his judgment had "made" many a bonanza. But to get that word was often a task, even when one paid liberally for it. For the "colonel," from the tip of his boots to the uppermost layer of desert dust on his hat, was "square." He knew the heart of the prospector whose work he was called upon to judge. He had lived the life. He knew what it meant to "punch" a jack-train of burros over the sea of sagebrush, carrying the precious canteens of water from water-hole to water-hole a score of miles apart; to find an outcrop on a sun-baked mountain side; to sink a shaft in search of the vein, through long, hot days; to come upon the lode in the dark workings, and to determine it to be a good "pay streak"—and then to have the grubstaker, his better situated partner, who furnished money and food, bring his "expert" who would adjudge it to be just a hole in the ground, or too low-grade to pay, cutting off his hopes and perhaps his "grub" at the same time. The colonel knew all this. He had lived it. So now, when he, too, had become an expert, he kept his own counsel while inspecting a claim, and afterward, as he worked over what his opinion was to be. And his meditation was always carried on with the prospector and his jack-train well into the foreground. The word, when he said it, was "square," and, in a way, kindly. Both prospector and grubstaker had their full "day" in the court of his thinking.

Announcements Unheralded

The utterance of this advice came at the most unexpected times and places. Try as they might to get an advance inkling of this estimate neither grubstaker nor prospector could learn of the colonel's decision before it was ready. But when complete for publication, one must be at hand, if his desire was to receive it unheralded, in all the picturequeness of phrase and setting.

So it was that, knowing these things about the colonel as an expert, the grubstaker, with the colonel, and the driver of the wagon in which they rode, set out from the town for the Lucky Boy prospect, miles out of sight beyond the tawny hills to the west, to look over the claim which was the joint property of himself and the prospector he had "staked."

It was noon of the second day that the colonel climbed down the 20-foot ladder into the semi-zoom of the perpendicular shaft, and, as was his unbroken custom, took off his hat and from his dark retreat looked up at the stars shining brightly in midday. He made his inspection of the veins with quiet deliberation, then mounted the ladder into the dazzling sunlight; but said—nothing. His word was not spoken.

Now was it uttered as the dust-coated desert wagon left the camp behind, and rattled down the mountain road, brakes full set, on its way back to town. It was about dark that same evening when the colonel, the grubstaker and the driver of the wagon reached the halfway station—a mere corral by the side of the road—where the 14-animal ore wagons stayed over night on their trips to and from the mines in that vicinity. After eating, the colonel unfolded his campaign coat jerkily, rolled himself in his blankets full length, and slept. The others spread quilts under and over themselves on the ground, and followed his example, as well as they could, with the starlit sky above and the rugged outline of the mountains in front.

Under the Desert Moon

It was nearing that time after midnight when the moon, clear and bright, would thrust a silvery tip above the jagged summits of the range towering over the sleepers, and swallow up the shadows in the valley.

with soft light. The colonel stirred in his blankets, then sat erect. He was speaking in a low tone. After the first few sentences, the grubstaker, too, awoke, listened in astonishment, and raised himself on his elbow. The driver snored as though in defiance of the other two "wakeful ones." It was a momentous hour. The word, thus at 2 a. m., was being uttered.

"Mebbe he's right," muttered the colonel. "Some prospectors are, when the wise one's way off. I don't want to stop that hole from going on when he thinks he's got something there. Perhaps he has, but I don't see it. Nothing there but a hole. Good place to spend money, but, shucks, y' can sink a hole in your back yard and don't have to come out here to look at it." The colonel stopped, then mumbled, "That hole you call your mine's made a first-class wild cat proposition. Lots of room for cats.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Colonel" was attached to the sage's name, and his attire fitted the name

But good pay rock—I don't see it. I don't see it." Stillness again, then. "But mebbe he's right. Can't always, sometimes tell." The colonel became silent, sank back again in his blankets and slept.

The word had been spoken. The grubstaker shivered. The stones of the Spanish castle tumbled about him. But perhaps his bank account was safer by reason of this dénouement at 2 in the morning.

THE REGAL LILY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was early in July that a party of motorists, speeding along one of the narrow roads on Cape Cod, suddenly brought the machine to a stop while they gasped with delighted amazement at a field of nodding lilies which stretched away almost as far as the eye could reach. There were acres of these lilies, and they were growing better there in the Cape Cod sand than even on their native mountains close to the borderland of Tibet, in western China. It was the Regal lily, sometimes mistakenly known as *lilium myriophyllum*, which Ernest H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum, in Boston, discovered on one of his many plant hunting expeditions to the Orient.

Something of a sensation was created in the horticultural world when Mr. Wilson brought this lily home, and it was given considerable fame by an article, part fiction and part fact, which was published in the Saturday Evening Post under the title of "The Incandescent Lily." The trip on which this lily was found was one of the most adventurous which Mr. Wilson has made. It carried him into a distant part of China, over trails never trodden before by a white man's feet. Eighteen hundred miles up the Yangtze River and northward 250 miles to the mysterious land of the Tibetans, in a wild and mountainous country inhabited mostly by tribes of unknown origin, Mr. Wilson pushed his way.

"May I ask that a prompt and thorough investigation of these matters be done if demanded by the facts.

"I am sending copies of this letter to the local exchanges mentioned above for their information and to the Boston newspapers on account of the public interest in the situation."

(Signed) DEMAREST LLOYD.

Boston, June 23, 1919.

(No. 798)

Rôle of Finland

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Kindly permit me a word with reference to the article in your issue of May 16 on the "Rôle of Finland During the War." Your correspondent has evidently gathered his information from a view of one side only. Allow me to call your (his) attention to the issue of "Current History" for June, 1918. Therein you will find the most correct presentation of this subject that has been given. Also statements of treaties made by "white guard" between Finland and Germany previous to the Finnish Revolution in 1918.

(Signed) MRS. H. ANDERSON.

(Finlander).

Beverly Hills, California,

May 29, 1919.

HEAVY DECLINE IN THE SALOON TRADE

Efforts of Boston Proprietors to Attract Patrons by Sale of Light Beer, Pending Court Decision, Show Little Result

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Boston saloons, which have been selling 2% per cent beer pending court decisions involving test cases of their rights to make such sales, have nevertheless been unable to attract their old patronage. They are now doing less than 25 per cent of the business they did before prohibition became effective, according to an estimate by Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

The Boston police report also a noticeable, though not large, falling off in pawnbrokers' business since prohibition went into effect. It is too early yet, the police say, to tell what the final outcome will be. The present condition is complicated by abnormal summer conditions; for example, many lodgers who leave the city on vacations pawn their valuables, not because they need the money but to insure safe keeping.

Many saloons are resorting to strange methods of advertising to lure back their old patrons. Some are practically covering their windows with painted signs, but these are apparently ineffective.

"From my own observation and the reports of others it is clear that there has been a great falling-off in the patronage of saloons," said Mr. Davis. "It would, of course, be impossible to get thoroughly accurate data without watching a saloon all day, but I do not think that the estimate of a 75 per cent reduction in trade is at all extravagant."

"Perhaps most important in the explanation of the decline in saloon patronage is the cheerful acceptance of the new regime by a great number of men, who are finding it no hardship. The younger men in particular are in this class, and that is highly encouraging. Many young men, who saw the writing on the wall months ago, gave up the use of liquor even before prohibition came in."

"The feeling is pretty general among the younger men, I think, that prohibition is here to stay, regardless of any last kicks the other side may make, and that this is the time to adapt themselves to it. Many men past middle age, too, who have been accustomed to drink all their lives, really, I think, welcome the new day."

It is evident, even from a casual examination, that Boston barrooms have experienced a great falling off in patronage. In the middle of the evening, places formerly well filled have only one or two straggling customers who evidently find the atmosphere depressing, because they do not stay long. It is seldom that as many as half a dozen men are found in a saloon at one time now.

On the other hand, even in this short time, soda fountains have experienced a considerable increase of business, despite the cool weather. Drugstores and fruit stores are crowded in the evenings in localities where many saloons have existed, and manufacturers of soda fountains, it is said, have received many orders for equipment of late.

Chicago Arrests Decrease
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Arrests in Chicago since war-time prohibition went into effect show a decrease of 521 from July 1 to July 9 inclusive, as compared with the same period for the month of June. A comparison of the figures of the present month with those of July of 1918 shows that while the arrests for July, 1918, were on an average of 311 each day, for the present month they have averaged about 200.

Pittsburgh's Improved Record
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — Police records of Pittsburgh show a decided decrease in the number of men arrested for vagrancy since the advent of prohibition.

One Arrest for Drunkenness
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — W. J. Quilty, chief of police, commenting on the absence of lawlessness that characterized the celebration of Independence Day, in contrast to the malicious mischief of other years, expressed the opinion that the change was largely due to prohibition. He believes that much of the lawlessness and destruction of property that has occurred on the other Fourths has had its inspiration in liquor. A single arrest was made for drunkenness over the holiday, whereas hitherto Independence Day has brought with it an aftermath of drunkenness cases running as high as 50.

BASTILLE DAY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The celebration of the fall of the Bastille, which has been an annual event in San Francisco for a number of years, was held on Monday with added enthusiasm, several thousand members of the French colony and many Americans gathering in the Municipal Auditorium for the occasion. Raphael Weill was chairman and Julien Neltner, Consul-General of France, honorary president of the day.

Formerly the 14th of July meant the celebration of the inauguration of

civil liberty in France, but today it is the celebration of national liberty in Europe," said Mr. Neltner.

"From today forward," said John McNaughlin, "the fourth and fourteenth of July will be days of perpetual world-wide celebration."

The Naval Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington was one of the guests of honor. A feature of the occasion was a ball held in the Municipal Auditorium in the evening, in which several thousand participated.

CHINESE REVIEW OF SHANTUNG DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York —"China pleads for justice and fair play on the Shantung issue on the basis of facts. She believes that every impartial, unbiased and liberal-minded observer will look upon the Shantung settlement as a mere truancy upon justice, because it is based neither upon the principles of equity nor upon rules of international law; it is rather the result of whims, caprices, and strong desire on the part of the Allies to please Japan."

So declares the Chinese Patriotic Committee of this city, in a statement reviewing the Shantung decision. "The decision," it says, "is contrary to the spirit of international law. Kiaochow is, and always has been, Chinese territory. It was leased to Germany under duress in 1898. This lease was automatically abrogated by China's declaration of war upon Germany in 1917. China is, therefore, entitled to the restoration of Kiaochow."

SLOW BUYING SAID TO KEEP UP PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts —One coal man in Boston explains the failure of coal prices to drop this summer as the result of the public's failure to buy. The recent open winter, they say, left considerable supplies of coal on hand in the average home, and consequently there has been a reduction in the demand for coal this spring and summer.

Because of the reduced demand, they say, production has been subnormal. When it was suggested that coal mine operators and wholesalers know pretty well the country's needs in the way of coal, and that they might mine enough to supply those needs, it was explained that facilities for storing the coal are not available. In Boston, it was said, barely 100,000 tons of coal can be stored, as against an estimated need for the New England territory of 100,000,000 tons.

Railroads and large manufacturers have not been buying coal heavily, it was said, and the public has delayed buying because of the supplies left from last winter, and the failure of prices to drop. The coal men did not think it possible to reduce the price of coal.

DR. CARL MUCK NOT YET DEPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The hearing before the House Immigration Committee yesterday developed that many of those enemy aliens who in the war emergency aided and abetted the former Imperial German Government, and who were interned as dangerous to the safety of this country, are by no means anxious to return to the "fatherland," now that such a policy is under contemplation.

Among those interred for alleged "unfriendly acts" was Dr. Carl Muck of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. John T. Creighton and John Hanna, special assistants of the Department of Justice, told the committee that the musician is one of those who does not want to go back.

The witnesses before the committee explained that, under the deportation clause of the pending bill, there were still in this country some 500 interned who had violated the law and war statutes, among whom are dangerous agitators.

RAILROADS' WORK IN CARRYING TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The railroads of the United States hauled 4,276,940 troops on special and regular trains for an average of 660 miles each in the first six months this year, according to statistics made public by Director-General Hines. In addition, probably 2,000,000 officers and men made railway trips while on furlough and 1,000,000 more were transported from camps to their homes after discharge.

The military traffic in six months required 9,000,000 train miles and as much of the equipment had to be sent empty in one direction, this figure should be doubled to express the aggregate transportation demand by military forces.

"This extraordinary demand explains," the railroad administration's statement said, "why it has not been able to meet all of the requests for excursion trains and why in some cases the cars on regular passenger trains have been crowded."

MINERS OPPOSED TO DRY LAW CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana —The biennial convention of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, including most of the coal regions of Indiana, in session at Terre Haute, defeated a resolution which recommended that Congress enact legislation permitting the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol. A rising vote was taken, and the resolution was defeated by a vote of almost 2 to 1.

DISTURBANCES IN KOREA DESCRIBED

Commission of Federated Council of Churches in Report on Conditions Says Japanese Are Duplicating German Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York —The Commission of Federated Council of Churches in Report on Conditions Says Japanese Are Duplicating German Methods



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking

Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

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ARBITRARY RATE POWER IS UPHELD

New York Court of Appeals, in Opinion, Asserts Commission's Right to Grant Advances in Face of Charter Inhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—City officials, opposed to high street railway fares were surprised by the recent State Court of Appeals decision that fares can be increased by the Public Service Commission, regardless of municipal franchise agreements limiting rates. In a previous case, the court had held that the commission did not possess such power. The commission and the New York City administration had been standing on this decision for months in their opposition to repeated attempts to gain permission for higher rates. The new decision seems to open the way for many requests from traffic companies that Lewis Nixon, regulatory public service commissioner, acting in accordance with it, allow increased fares to cover increased wages and operating costs.

The International Railways Company of Buffalo, New York, brought suit against the Public Service Commission of the second district demanding action by the commission on the company's application for a fare increase. All the judges of the Court of Appeals concur in the decision, some of the points of which are:

"The Legislature surely did not mean to withdraw from the commission the power to reduce rates. If that is so, it has not withdrawn the power to increase."

"City and railway joined in the declaration that the rate fixed by them should be subject, in case of need, to reexamination and readjustment by the State's agents; that need has now arisen."

"Upholding the commission's jurisdiction to deal with it does not overrule the conditions of the franchise, but heads and enforces them."

"There are time when the police power modifies contract, in spite of the intention of those who have contracted."

"The covenant which limits rates is a condition of the contract, but only an equal measure with the covenant preserving and defining the power of amendment."

"So far as the power of the commission is concerned, the results are the same as if no condition had been imposed at all."

This decision permits practically what the Carson-Martin Bill in the last Legislature aimed at. That bill failed after charges that the traction interests had sought to interest one state senator in it improperly, had been investigated by a legislative committee. The charges, however, were not substantiated.

Carmen Refuse to Wait

Determination to Strike in Boston Persisted in Despite Intervention

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A meeting held last night at the call of Francis J. W. Ford, acting Mayor of Boston, failed to effect a modification in the determination of the union carmen of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to walk out this morning because of the failure of the national War Labor Board to meet their demand for an immediate decision in their case. The case has been before the board about three weeks, and the joint chairmen of the board, William H. Taft and Basil Manly, are in Quebec and California, respectively.

The public trustees of the road announced yesterday that if the strike took place they would make no attempt to operate cars, but would merely ask the police to protect the property. They said they had talked with Mr. Taft at Murray Bay, Canada; and that the former President had said that as he and Mr. Manly had settled a former dispute in three months, without complaint about the time required, he had thought they would be allowed five weeks in the present case. He said that he and Mr. Manly had planned to meet in Chicago, Illinois, on Aug. 1 and render a decision in the case on Aug. 2, but that in case of a crisis he would come to Boston and render a decision alone. Mr. Manly could not be reached.

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, late last night received a telegram from Mr. Taft, declaring that he agreed fully with the message of Charlton Ogburn, examiner of the War Labor Board, to the men, telling them that their position is wholly unwarranted and in violation of their obligation under the submission to the board. Mr. Taft said, however, that he had advised Mr. Ogburn to go to Boston to take further evidence and bear further arguments, to be forwarded to the joint chairmen at Chicago on Aug. 2. It is always a condition of an award by the board, however, that the men return to work.

Appeal by State Official

Charles G. Wood of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, yesterday addressed a letter to the president, business agent and other committee members of the carmen's union in reference to the threatened strike which is in part as follows:

"As parties to an arbitration, your membership was fully protected in that the award, whenever made, was retroactive. In other words, if an increase in wage was awarded, such increase would date from the time negotiations were formally entered into."

"Now, out of a clear sky, you vote to strike unless the national War Labor Board renders a decision within 48 hours. This is a clear attempt to coerce a governmental body, representing you, representing the employer, representing the public."

"You are a large organization,

There are in this State over 1000 trade agreements in various lines of industry, most of them held by smaller organizations or locals than your own. When you strike you violate your agreement and at the same time establish a precedent or an example for smaller unions to adopt. Suppose all the unions over the State who are parties to these trade agreements should suddenly on some pretext go on strike, violate their agreements, what would be the result? Industrial chaos," you reply. Quite correct.

"Therefore, as the man largely responsible for your creation and at all times an advocate for fairness and justice, I ask you to abide by your contract, await the award of the War Labor Board and convince the public which you serve that you are Americans, believers in the American form of government and qualified to hold cards in a labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

The officers of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the president of the union in which they say:

"It is needless for us to say that this strike will greatly inconvenience the community, and particularly the great mass of people who rely on the Elevated to get to and from their daily work. We do not feel that the community should be subjected to this great inconvenience when there is every reason to believe that within a comparatively short time there will be a decision—and certainly the public should not be thus inconvenienced until the War Labor Board had had an opportunity to reply to the various opportunity inquiries and requests which have been addressed to it."

"Therefore, on behalf of the public, we appeal to you to request the members of your organization to postpone the strike until at least some definite word has been received from the War Labor Board."

Control Act Condemned

Acting Mayor Ford yesterday characterized the act of the Legislature providing for making up any deficit of the Elevated by a tax apportioned among the cities and towns served by the lines as "outrageous and pernicious."

It is understood that the tax rate of Boston may have to be increased by \$1.70, making it \$23 on \$1000, to meet the deficit. Mr. Ford received a receipt for the company.

"If the road had been put into bankruptcy when all this trouble began," he said, "it would be on its feet today. The reason it was not put into absolute bankruptcy was simply and solely an attempt to take care of the stockholders and of the banks' interest in the Elevated. The result is that the public must pay. The original act was put through without any realization on the part of the public of what the act meant. I do not know of any way in which we can avoid the \$1.70 tax increase."

Electric Railway Needs

Lines in United States Said to Require New Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 new capital is needed each year by the electric street railways of the United States, but in the last four years, owing to abnormal conditions, the companies have been able to raise only a small portion of the amount needed, said W. G. Bradlee, president of the Stone & Webster Management Association, at the hearing yesterday before the Federal Electrical Railway Commission.

He estimated further that the railways needed \$300,000,000 a year for refunding outstanding securities, and therefore a total of approximately \$1,000,000,000 is required for their financial operations. However, Mr. Bradlee and H. L. Stuart, an investment banker of Chicago, Illinois, testified that the public will not buy street railway securities now because earnings have fallen off to such an extent that the securities are not attractive to investors.

Edward N. Hurley, in a letter to the commission, said the companies must be given the power to raise fares to meet the increased cost of labor and materials. Guy E. Tripp of Philadelphia predicted that a number of so-called strong electric lines will be in bankruptcy before the commission finishes its hearings.

After the companies have presented their case, economists and the mayors of 40 large cities will give testimony from the viewpoint of municipalities. The hearings will not be finished before the middle of August.

Shore Line System Tied Up NORWICH, Connecticut—The tie-up of the Shore Line Electric Railway system from Webster, Massachusetts, to New Haven, Connecticut, was completed yesterday. Not a car had been moved during the forenoon. The power house men are at work, as current is being provided for lighting and manufacturing. Local manufacturers provided motor trucks and vehicles yesterday for their employees and public service vehicles served the rest. Reports from every point on the line indicated that operation had ceased.

In a statement yesterday President Perkins of the company said the wage demands of the men meant \$250,000 in increased expense aside from the increased general operating costs, and that the company's income had not met the operating expense.

Walkout Threatened United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Street railway service in Providence and neighboring towns will be interrupted on Saturday unless steps are taken to avert a strike of more than 3400 carmen, it was stated at union headquarters here yesterday. The carmen are dissatisfied with the inactivity of the War Labor Board with regard to their demand for 75 cents an hour.

MINIMUM WAGE WORK IN ENGLAND

Methods of Attaining Ends Told by Miss Bondfield, Who Recognizes Value of Collective Bargaining to Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Four methods are practiced in England for attaining the minimum wage, according to Miss Margaret Bondfield, delegate from the British Labor Party to the American Federation of Labor convention. Nothing more effective has been found, however, she said, than collective bargaining where trades are well organized. The need of the minimum wage system is generally recognized in England, she said.

"Therefore, as the man largely responsible for your creation and at all times an advocate for fairness and justice, I ask you to abide by your contract, await the award of the War Labor Board and convince the public which you serve that you are Americans, believers in the American form of government and qualified to hold cards in a labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

The officers of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the president of the union in which they say:

"It is needless for us to say that this strike will greatly inconvenience the community, and particularly the great mass of people who rely on the Elevated to get to and from their daily work. We do not feel that the community should be subjected to this great inconvenience when there is every reason to believe that within a comparatively short time there will be a decision—and certainly the public should not be thus inconvenienced until the War Labor Board had had an opportunity to reply to the various opportunity inquiries and requests which have been addressed to it."

"Therefore, on behalf of the public, we appeal to you to request the members of your organization to postpone the strike until at least some definite word has been received from the War Labor Board."

Control Act Condemned

Acting Mayor Ford yesterday characterized the act of the Legislature providing for making up any deficit of the Elevated by a tax apportioned among the cities and towns served by the lines as "outrageous and pernicious."

It is understood that the tax rate of Boston may have to be increased by \$1.70, making it \$23 on \$1000, to meet the deficit. Mr. Ford received a receipt for the company.

"If the road had been put into bankruptcy when all this trouble began," he said, "it would be on its feet today. The reason it was not put into absolute bankruptcy was simply and solely an attempt to take care of the stockholders and of the banks' interest in the Elevated. The result is that the public must pay. The original act was put through without any realization on the part of the public of what the act meant. I do not know of any way in which we can avoid the \$1.70 tax increase."

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SPLIT IN SPAIN'S POLITICAL CAMP

Count de Romanones Replies
Satirically to Contentions of
Democrats That Conservatives
Were Good Friends of Allies

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 16.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Eduardo Dato, moving a little toward the Right, had attacked—no other word for it—the Count de Romanones, borne, a little uneasily perhaps, toward the Left, upon his alleged pretensions that the Romanones Liberals stood better for foreign policy with the victorious Allies than any other political section of Spain. He ridiculed the suggestions, declaring that Spanish policy was and had been for many years past continuous and necessarily so, and consequently did not depend upon any one man for its development or application, which, Mr. Dato said, was a fortunate thing for Spain. So the Conservatives were at least as good at the international game as any others, and were the best possible friends of France and England.

Quickly came the Count de Romanones to his reply. Its main feature was a light play of sarcasm at the pro-Allies sentiments and enthusiasms which had become so popular with all parties since the victory of the entente.

Foreign and Home Policy

"I have always believed," says the Count, "that everywhere, but particularly in Spain, foreign policy and home policy are not heterogeneous elements acting in an independent manner toward each other, but that a strict correlation exists between them. In Spain more than anywhere else they are intertwined with each other and form one and the same thing. Now Spanish public opinion is divided into two parties. On one side there are those who place liberty above everything, and seek in it a solution for all the difficulties of the time. On the other side there are those who, not believing at all in liberty, or, being afraid of it, put all their confidence in authority, expecting everything from its correct application. Such are the two schools, the two political sections, the Liberal and the reactionary. The Liberals have an open mind toward all the advanced procedures that come from democratic states. The reactionaries, living in the past, see with fear how progress is marching on, and receive with open arms all that represents hierarchy, subordination, and autocracy. It is for such reasons that from the beginning of the struggle which for four years brought such ruin to the world, the Spanish Liberals placed themselves ideologically on the side of the Allies, who defended the cause of liberty and democracy, while the reactionaries sympathized with the Central Empires, representing as they did to their eyes medieval feudalism, which seeks to maintain itself by force symbolized by militarism.

"It is clear that militarism once conquered by the glorious and Titanic effort of France, that of liberal England, and of free America, nobody, or at least very few people, dare declare their sympathy for the conquered, but without declaring it, they are always influenced by the methods of procedure adopted by what was the government of the Central Empires, and any precaution that is taken against the movement which comes impetuously from the free peoples, appears insufficient to them. They wish to set up a dam to stop it. We others, Liberals, believe that all dams are useless in this matter, and we consider it preferable to enlarge the bed of the river so that the new waters may flow there in a normal way. Such is the single explanation of the events that have come uppermost in Spanish policy in the course of recent weeks. One party, supported by a sufficiently large section of the people, is alarmed at the consequences of the German defeat, fears the arrival of bolshevism in Spain, and sees everywhere the frightful spectacle of revolution. In order to contend against it, this section of public opinion wishes to depend above all on force, and is determined to set up the dam rather than open the sluice."

Policy of the Maurists

"That is the policy of the government of Mr. Maura, around which are grouped the sections of the Spanish Right. In face of this coalition there is accomplished inevitably the union of the sections of the Left, a union precipitated by the supreme necessity of defending the liberty necessary to the general elections. I believe myself to have rendered a great service to the monarchy in not separating myself from a movement which represents the unanimous convictions of all those in Spain who love Liberal ideals. Officially all Spanish political parties are pro-Allies, this being a miracle duly accomplished by the victory the Allies achieved. We are happy, we Liberals, in having been of that way of thinking before the great success was achieved. The Spanish reactionaries have never had for a banner anything except that of colorless neutrality, but they cannot, luckily, change the course of history. By their own free will or by force they will follow the foreign policy which has been marked out for them by the Liberal Party."

MODERN SEA TRAVEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Right Honorable Lord Weir of Eastwood has promised to open the shipping, engineering, and machinery exhibition at Olympia on Sept. 25. This exhibition was to have been held in the autumn of 1914, but in common

with other important events had to be postponed on account of the war. It will afford the general public an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the luxury, comfort and ease of present-day sea travel. The interval which has since elapsed has, moreover, afforded British engineers an opportunity of introducing vast improvements in connection with marine and general engineering, with the result that Olympia will be full to overflowing with machinery and appliances of intense interest to all concerned with the shipping, shipbuilding, and engineering industry, and the exclusion of everything of enemy origin will enable the British public to see how absolutely independent Britain can be of anything produced in enemy countries, at any rate as regards this particular industry.

ALLIES' CONFERENCE UPON COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The fifth session of the Interparliamentary Conference on Commerce was opened by King Albert and was attended by representatives of several of the nations to whom the war has given their independence, such as Tzeccho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Poland. The French delegation was in charge of Mr. Chaumet, deputy for the Gironde, former Minister for the navy, and present political editor of *L'Avenir*. Sir John Randles and Capt. Hamilton Benn formed part of the British parliamentary delegation.

Mr. Lemonon (France) proposed that the allied governments should organize as rapidly as possible the establishment of a railway line from the Atlantic to the Black Sea, the line running through allied territory only. To further the scheme the speaker recommended the improvement of the communications between the Atlantic and Lyons, between the Belgian ports and Italy, between Belgrade and Rumanian territory. Tariffs common to all countries through which the line would run should be provided for by the governments concerned. The resolution was supported by Belgian and Serbian delegates and carried unanimously.

A Serbian delegate proposed that the Rhine and the Danube should be internationalized under a single administration, and that mixed commissions should be appointed under the League of Nations as administrative bodies. Mr. Chaumet observed that the internationalization of the Rhine would do away with rights for which France had paid a heavy price in human lives. The Serbian resolution was not voted on, but was deferred.

Mr. Hennebique put forward a resolution providing for the free disposal of the Schildt, for the hydraulic régime and the military guarantees necessary to Antwerp; the same to apply to the Ghent and Terneuzen canals, thus removing all obstacles to the free development of Belgium toward the intermediary waters of Zealand and the sea.

Mr. John Randles seconded the motion, declaring that the free navigation of waterways should be Belgium's unalterable right. Belgium also was justified, he said, in asking for the guarantees of security which the resolution embodied. The motion was carried unanimously. The Greek delegate, Mr. Michalacopoul, proposed that a permanent commercial international institute for the purpose of making a study of the development of world commerce should be established. The proposal was unanimously adopted and Mr. Chaumet proposed that the institute should have its headquarters in Brussels.

RAILWAY POSITION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Auckland Geddes at the Board of Trade recently explained the position in regard to the negotiations which have been proceeding between the National Union of Railwaysmen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the government in regard to wages and improved working conditions.

Sir Auckland stated that early in April, following negotiations between the government and the two railwaymen's unions, there was an arrangement arrived at, the substance of which was that the present wages were to be stabilized till Dec. 31, 1919, and any reduction of the war wage under the agreement then in force which had been arrived at in November, 1918, was to be waived. A notice was then issued, showing that as regards standardization of rates of pay and the removal of anomalies they could only be dealt with in connection with a general revision of permanent wages, and therefore it was proposed that the negotiations should continue in order to fix new standard rates to insure that all men throughout the country should receive the same payment for the same work under the same conditions.

A general undertaking was given that at the end of the year the whole situation would be reviewed. That was agreed to both by the government and the representatives of the men's unions, and it was recognized that the present was not a proper time for the standardization of wages, and that any arrangement now made in regard to the base rate of pay should be open to further revision at the time of re-newal.

A great deal of spade work, Sir Auckland said, had been performed in the intervening weeks, and he was glad to be able to say that on the whole substantial improvements in the conditions under which the railwaymen would work in the future had been effected. The negotiations had proceeded with good will, on both sides, and such questions as Sunday work, emergency work, a guaranteed wage, a guaranteed day, special arrangements about night duty, and about rest periods had been dealt with.

SUFFRAGE PROBLEM AS SEEN IN FRANCE

French Woman's Suffrage Society Said to Display Considerable Activity at Times but to Lack Driving Force

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—All the signs point to the fact that the question of women's suffrage is about to produce one of the keenest and most interesting social and political contests witnessed in France for some time. Let it be understood in the first place that as the French woman in many of her characteristics—and the average French woman, as one might say, or the woman of most classes—differs from the women of most other advanced countries, so is the women's suffrage question in France different from that question as it has been known elsewhere.

Here are presented some main considerations in the issue now raised and soon likely to become acute. For long back it has barely been nibbled at. One recalls that when the first American woman who appeared in the Parliament of the United States at Washington, Miss Rankin, and voted in tears, as the cables reported, against the war, the best newspapers of France took careful note of the incident, and assured Miss Rankin that they fully sympathized with her and appreciated her sentiments, but at the same time these newspapers, *Le Temps* among them, used the incident as a conclusive argument against women's suffrage, a question which had then hardly been more mentioned in France and which had not become a parliamentary subject. It was urged that the American woman was probably as shrewd, head-headed, and judicious as any in the world, and yet here at a crisis in world affairs the best she could do was to cry and be ruled by the softest sentiment! So it was urged that women were not made of the same stuff as men and never would be, and that their place was the hearth and home while the men did the rough work of the world.

French Woman's Indifference

It seemed that for the most part the French women accepted this view of things. In France, as it is urged, femininity is most highly developed in the women, they display little eagerness for participation in politics, and of all women it is true in their case that their place is the salon and the home. Again one of the mainstays of France is the country woman and wife, who labors splendidly for her home and exercises thrift in a more remarkable manner than the woman of any other class or nation. Her savings have been of good use to France in latter days—though she still has a personal hold on much of them. When it is suggested that this woman is essentially of the kind that should have the vote, the answer is given that she does not want it, and that is probably true. French sentiment in general is also probably rather more against feminine suffrage than in Anglo-Saxon countries.

On the other hand there are certainly feminine suffrage societies in France, as everywhere else, and they display at times a considerable activity. But they have not the driving force that they have elsewhere. During the war there was naturally some change in this state of things, as the women went to the workshops, and political questions became of more personal interest to them. Agitations for the vote acquired a little more strength, but not so much as might be imagined. It never really became a first-class parliamentary question, and one only heard of it at the opening of Parliament when such men as Mr. Siegfried extolled the part that the women of France had taken in the conflict and declared that they had earned the full rights of citizenship and the vote. Deputies and senators were disposed to applaud, and there the matter ended. It was largely looked upon as an academic question. Latterly it has become associated with some others, as for example the alcohol problem, for it is urged that if women had the vote they would press for strong reforms in this matter.

A Conditional Vote

That is the state of things in regard to female suffrage in France at the time that the subject becomes one of first-class parliamentary importance, with the apparent certainty of a strong difference of opinion once again between the Senate and the Chamber. The subject comes up through the wide attention that the Chamber is giving to the entire affairs of parliamentary reform. The universal suffrage commission, of which Alexandre Varenne is chairman, expressed itself in favor of voting by women, but only in the municipal and departmental and not in the parliamentary elections; another proposal put forward at the same time and strongly supported, is that only women whose fathers, sons, or brothers had fallen in the war should be granted the vote. At first there was a proposition to include this female suffrage question in the general scheme of parliamentary reform. 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POSITION OF SPAIN'S REPUBLICAN PARTY

Despite Speeches and Attempts to Develop Directory, Party Is Said to Have Little Means and to Make No Progress

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The situation of the Republicans of Spain in regard to the existing acute political crisis and the recent elections is one of general and peculiar interest. Impartial students of Spanish and world affairs, viewing this turmoil in the peninsula from the outside and with knowledge and sympathy, will commonly appreciate the pathos of the old reactionary elements of the Right—and the extreme Right too—making their present amazing stand against the threatening forces of democracy. If it be futile, or if it be against the common weal, there is, nevertheless, something a little splendid in its way, in this illogical and stubborn defiance. It is only rendered at all practicable by the fact that the various sections of the Left are in a bad state of organization and those from whom most action must come in any great upheaval are numerically weak.

Lack of Political Education

Although organization is rapidly proceeding now in Spain, Labor is still an undeveloped political force, socialism is gaining though still weak, and somehow the Republican Party, despite the energies, the speeches, and the various attempts at further development—as in the matter of the establishment of a Republican Directory—does not forged ahead. That, no doubt, is partly due to the lack of political education among the Spanish masses, and to the want of sincerity when the time comes for them to declare themselves, and this latter again might be fairly attributed to the circumstance that the Republicans are without any extensive means. But those impartial students who see the pathos of the attitude of the Right are at the same time inevitably led to the conclusion that as surely as that there are Pyrenees and a popular form of government beyond them, so will there sometime, perhaps not very distant, be a republic in Spain. By the signs, the time for it has indeed already come.

Yet Spanish republicanism is now so very thin that its official leader is making, as it seems, something of a compromise with less advanced parties, in order to be able to preserve a full measure of activity and remain completely in the picture. That at all events is the view which kindly critics most often take of the Republican situation. In the matter of ideals, beliefs, and declarations Alejandro Lerroux is absolute, unwavering, unrelenting. He says always and in all circumstances that republicanism, pure and simple, is the only possible remedy for the ills of Spain. There are, no doubt, many thousands who believe the same, but one of the weaknesses of the Republican Party is its lack of strong men. Practically all the Republicans who are political forces of any account, and they are very few, are Catalonians, and, however much of a Republican he may be, the Catalonian puts the question of autonomy first, and in such circumstances the matter of how Spain, in general, shall ultimately be governed, becomes a question of secondary importance to him.

Not an Ideal Leader

Really, only Mr. Lerroux is Republican first and above all things. He is an enthusiast, he is acutely intelligent and well-informed, and he is strong enough in his way, but somehow he hardly impresses one as the ideal leader of a militant Republican party. Those who have not been in his presence, and let their imagination form a man from the sense of his speeches, an impression of circumstances, and a certain suggestion made by a name which has a tigerish flavor, think of him as a terrible fellow to look at. The reality is wholly different. Alejandro Lerroux can and does say strong things when wound up; he is impulsive in his opposition to the monarchical system; but looks and manners went for anything some would say that Don Alfonso would have little to fear from a thousand Lerroux. His features are full and round, even swarthy, when they would be imagined lean, the chin has a tendency to the double, the nose is a trifle podgy, the under lip thick and hanging, and the upper lip adorned by the most commonplace mustache. The eyes are commonly half closed. In general the features wear an expression of complacent benignity with a certain reserve to the effect that he is thinking somewhat more than he says or intends to say. Such personal details are adduced to imply the type of man in the matter of mere appearances who leads the thin and uncertain Republican army at this grand crisis in the affairs of Spain, and to correct a wholly different impression which foreign peoples who hear continually of this dauntless Lerroux must certainly have received.

Lerroux, like many others, but more than most of them, finds it continually necessary in these days to explain himself, particularly as, with all his republicanism, he deems it expedient to hang on to non-Republican sections of the Left. In this hour of crisis and fateful decisions he has just been to the Ateneo to make another explanation to a big meeting there, and one of the most important of all. He wished to show the attitude of Spanish republicanism toward the two extremes, monachism and syndicalism. It was an interesting discourse, and it contained so many good points that the censor left large gaps of white paper in the reports in the morning and evening newspapers. It is not practicable here to repro-

duce all the outspoken things he said, but he philosophized that to be a Republican only was, without doubt, an indication of being true and responsible to oneself, but it had little to do, after all, with the question of simple patriotism. It was the same with what was called monachism. But to say that one was a Spaniard was quite another thing. Decadence of Existing Régime

Then in broad strokes he sketched the symptoms which in his opinion made most ostensible the sterility of the régime. He went back—*as for some reason all orators in Spain seem to consider it necessary to do*—to the origins of the war. He recalled his attitude of open friendliness toward the Allies, and the reasons why all the governmental elements rejected all possibility of direct or indirect participation in the conflict. Those reasons were that Spain was not in a fit state of preparation for war, that her army was too small and her industrial equipment insufficient for it; that the Spanish were in fact a people who were without the full power of sovereignty. As had been seen, the régime from 1898, when it had appeared that the critical spirit of the nation was rising up again with some intensity, had completely failed in organizing and stimulating the vital forces of the country. If the monarchy was short of men sufficiently wise to foresee a conflict that all the European chancelleries had forecasted with much precision for a long time in advance, what was it doing with itself all that time, lost as it was for the renaissance of Spain?

It was evident that the monarchy, though it could not be accused of want of will to work for the public good, had not known how to accomplish it. This want of skill, noticeable in the annals of the régime, was made more serious and grievous when they were warned of the contumacious evils of their country. He alluded to the appalling illiteracy of the people, quoting again from the statistics that tell such a sad tale of the Spanish want of education and the consequence of the continual change of education ministers with nothing whatever done—and very little attempted now—despite all the fine programs and determinations that were announced upon each change. At a time when the whole world was proceeding toward a democratic solution, Spain was demonstrating in her anachronistic policy an absolute incomprehension of the universal liberalism. Very tardily and to a very limited extent the Conservative Party had tried to adapt some old laws of a social character to modern requirements, but for long past all that had been insufficient.

There had passed through the government in successive ministerial changes the Count de Romanones, Maura, Dato, and García Prieto, but, from the point of view that was being considered, they had left behind them no traces of their footsteps. There was a policy which had tried to cut down the economic profits from the war, and it was a just and opportune endeavor, but everybody would remember the sad end to which it came. Tentering ideas of that nature could not prosper while the existing régime of Spain endured. Even supposing that in the Chamber, the deputies, through political discipline, voted for them, they would be annihilated in the Senate afterward by the veto of privileged representation.

The "Most Determined Republican"

Now, Lerroux went on, the government that for a long time turned their backs on all the just appeals that were made for social reforms, set themselves to the study of the possibilities of moderate solutions. The fact remained that in Spain the great authorities never lent themselves to giving any sort of just satisfaction to social necessities, except when they sacrificed its ideals, it would not be of advantage to the Nation in any way. And then, talking mainly to his own people as he was, Lerroux did not hesitate to express his "fear" that he would be soon called to direct the government of the country.

Wide Political Vision

He said that while he and his friends were accused of being willing to make renunciation and of being visionary, in reality they wished to do away with the danger of having to renounce international independence for the sake of a little more or less territory, while the fact was that only a wide political vision and courage to fight for their ideals would have given Italians the strength to be "themselves" and to evolve their own line of action in the discussion of the peace. They might, he said, have been an effective opposition, conscious that they were representing the feelings of the multitude. That which befell all oppositions with a clear sense of their task and the determination to carry it out would have befallen them, Mr. Bissolati affirmed, and while they might not have received favors, their rights would have more easily obtained recognition.

TZECHO-SLOVAKS AT CAMP KEARNY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Welcomed by cheers and smiles, and with hearts gladdened by sight of waving white and red flags of old Bohemia, more than 1000 Tzecho-Slovaks, soldiers from Siberia, marched ashore from the Steamer Nanking, and after a formal reception proceeded to Camp Kearny, from whence, after recuperation, they will return to their homes in Europe.

It was in connection with the uprising against the Bolsheviks that these men rendered their greatest service to the Allies, according to a member of the reception committee, for they kept Germany from gaining absolute control of Russia with its vast resources. As a result of this warfare their numbers have been cut down to approximately 60,000 men. The men now at Camp Kearny were a part of this army, at present guests of the United States Government. It is planned to allow them to stay about 60 days, when they will cross the continent and embark for their former homes.

INCOME TAX LAW PASSED IN JAMAICA

Governor on Visit to England—Industrial Development—Labor Unions Legalized—Cost of Living Still High

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K. C. M. G., has gone on furlough to England. He is accompanied by Lady Probyn. While in England Sir Leslie, it is understood, will take up with the Colonial Office a number of important matters.

One of these is the proposed appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the affairs of Jamaica and in particular to give a lead to the policy of reconstruction and development of industrial resources.

It is surmised that on any such royal commission appointed, Sir Sidney Olivier will find a seat. Not only is he a former Governor of the island, but his intense and extensive acquaintance with West Indian affairs generally make him one of the foremost living authorities on these islands. In Jamaica, where he served as Colonial Secretary and then after the great earthquake of 1907 as Governor, his term was marked by a creative and constructive policy, which gave the island a new system of taxation based on the £10 unit of the value of property, and a system of agricultural loan banks which has done a great deal to deliver the smaller cultivators from the grasp of money lenders.

Income Tax Established

Sir Leslie Probyn, who came here in the second part of last year has made his mark by having an income tax accepted by the Legislature. This starts with incomes of £101 per annum, being then 2½d. (5 cents) in the pound (£5), it becomes 6 cents at £400, and rises to 2s. (50 cents) after the income reaches £10,000. It is very light compared with the income tax levied in Britain, but it is generally regarded as a tentative measure by which the government will gather experience on which to shape permanent income tax.

Sir Leslie has shown special interest in developing agriculture and in planning local industries. A special officer is being brought over from Barbados to develop cane seedlings. A considerable sum of money has been set aside for pushing sisal planting. The Governor is having an investigation made regarding the application of electrical power, not only to drive the railway but to provide for the running of any local factories that can be set up. He will be specially taking up with the Colonial Office the matter of up-to-date transport.

Central Sugar Factories

Regarding central sugar factories, the factory in St. Catherine, under private ownership, is actually in course of erection. The government central factory planned for the eastern Parish of St. Thomas has been delayed by certain difficulties which, however, bid fair to be overcome. One difficulty has been the fact that much of the land in this area, so especially suitable for the cultivation of the sugar cane, has already been laid out in coconut plantations, and owners are not willing to switch to sugar.

Another difficulty is the disinclination to pledge land for as long a period as 20 years. A third scheme for a central factory is reported from Trelawny, a parish which in the old slave days was pre-eminently the sugar parish of the island. A number of properties in this parish are coalescing to form a factory which would handle about 2000 tons. Naturally a great impulse has been given to the sugar industry and to industrial enterprises generally, by the fact that the imperial government is giving a preference for empire-grown sugar.

Closely connected with industrial development is the matter of labor, the extent of the local supply, the conditions of payment, housing, and feeding. A committee appointed by the Governor is now at work inquiring how best a labor bureau can be formed, and what should be its scope. Such an organization would help by locating the parts of the island where laborers are wanted, and helping to bring men to the spot from other districts where labor is congested. It is possible also that the labor bureau might be given the duty of arbitrating disputes and of supervising the conditions under which laborers are housed and fed.

Cost of Living High

The question of feeding the laborer is recognized to be also of great importance, especially at present, when the prices of the absolutely necessary foodstuffs, and of absolutely necessary clothing, still remain so high. Condensed milk is still selling at a shilling a tin, while the local price of cow's milk runs up to eighteenpence a quart. Eggs are at twopence each (4 cents), meat is at sevenpence halfpenny a pound, flour at fourpence three farthings, cornmeal at threepence, rice at fivepence, and kerosene oil at sixpence per quart. Generally speaking, in the towns of the island, especially in the large town of Kingston, the prices of locally grown crops have reacted in sympathy with the above high prices of imported foodstuffs. A single coconut is sold at threepence or fourpence (6 cents or 8 cents), and yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, and bananas bear a similarly high price.

In connection with labor two important measures were passed during the recent session of the Legislative Council. By one of these it is made legal to form labor unions in this island, which was not the case heretofore. By the other, the Employers

Liability Law is for the first time brought to this island. The compensation which it provides does not apply to domestic servants, and it applies to workmen in a factory only where the machinery is operated by steam, gas, electricity, or oil.

RAILWAY RULES SAID TO BENEFIT PACKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Wholesale grocers, in the southern states as elsewhere, claim one of the most vital factors in enabling the large meat-packing concerns to extend their growing control of United States food supplies other than meat is the flexibility of the Railroad Administration's rules governing transportation of the packers' goods.

The subject of proposed modification of these rules is to be considered at a hearing before C. R. Marshall, attorney-examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be held here on Sept. 18, according to an announcement by George P. Thompson, president of the New Orleans Wholesale Grocers Association. Mr. Thompson declares the packers fill refrigerator cars half full of meats and the remaining space with soap, cleaned vegetables, cheese, rice, and condensed milk. This gives them the privilege of moving these latter commodities as "perishables," which are moved by the railroads as fast freight. The wholesalers declare that the saving in time of transportation thus made by the packers is an unfair discrimination against the grocers.

COAL PRODUCTION NOT UP TO NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With an increased demand for bituminous coal along the Atlantic coast, there has been a corresponding increase in price, but labor shortage and inadequate transportation facilities have militated against record outputs, according to Coal Age, which announces production for week ending July 5, as 7,469,000 net tons. Production for the calendar year to date totals 220,361,000, or nearly 74,500,000 less than during the corresponding period of last year.

Reports from Pittsburgh indicate that production in that vicinity will be insufficient to meet industrial needs. Domestic sizes in anthracite also are reported to be scarce, the output for the week ending July 5 having amounted to 1,408,000 net tons, and the production to date totaling 40,204,000 net tons or 10,500,000 less than in the corresponding period last year.

BOY FARMERS STILL IN DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Despite the fact that the State Assembly has not been convened to act on the federal amendment for woman suffrage, both the Republicans and the Democrats have taken steps to line up the women of the State for the coming elections. Both parties have appointed committees of women in the cities and towns to organize the new voters.

Nothing definite has been settled regarding the calling of a special session of the Assembly in order to ratify the federal amendment since Governor R. Livingston Beeckman refused to do so. Repeated steps are still being taken to force the Governor to call the session, however.

CHEMISTS AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Prior to the announcement that prohibition had been defeated on a referendum, New Zealand chemists announced their determination, in case prohibition became established, not to supply orders from medical practitioners calling for intoxicating liquor. A resolution to this effect was adopted at the recent pharmaceutical conference in this city. The chemists felt that it would be distinctly detrimental if the handling of spirits were forced upon them and would subject them to great annoyance. Some speakers even thought that it might bring the chemist into disrepute as a sly grocer.

TEACHERS MINIMUM \$1000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The finance committee of the Chicago Board of Education has fixed the minimum wage for teachers at \$1000 and has granted increases in salaries amounting to \$1,000,000.

ULTRA-RADICALISM BEING ELIMINATED

Police Activity Under New California Syndicalism Law Is Resulting in Disappearance of Agitation in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Police activity in raiding the headquarters of the I. W. W. and other radical groups and arresting those responsible for the establishments, under the new California syndicalism law, together with similar action on the part of officers of the federal government, have had the result of practically eliminating ultra-radical activity in the San Francisco Bay region," said Capt. John O'Meara, head of the police neutrality squad, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Three of the radicals are being held for trial in the Superior Court in San Francisco, under the new syndicalism law, and several are similarly held in Oakland. In Stockton, where state headquarters were established by the I. W. W. when they were driven out of San Francisco and Oakland, the federal officials recently arrested 17 members and officials of the organization, Paul Melinkoff, supposed to be one of the chief leaders of destructive radicalism in the United States, who is now held for deportation pending a hearing in Washington. He is put on \$10,000 bail. The bail was put up by a bonding company. A part of this man's activities was conducting schools of radicalism in Seattle, Washington, and in San Francisco.

"When Melinkoff was first arrested he said that he wanted to leave the country, but the fact is that that is the last thing he wants to do. He is fighting deportation at every step."

This statement recalled the fact that when Mrs. John Reed, the radical lecturer and writer, was here a few weeks ago, she said in an address that if the government did not cease its deportation activities, a tide of emigration of radicals would set in that would be a serious matter for the country, the idea being that the radicals are getting tired of the alleged injustices practised in the United States and that it would not take much to cause them to leave the country in large numbers.

Captain O'Meara, however, scoffed at the idea that the radicals want to leave the United States. "I have never seen one of them who would not take every means possible to remain in this country," he said.

"When a mass of booklets, magazines, and other reading matter, some of it of an extremely inflammable nature, was seized recently at their headquarters here, their attorney claimed that it was simply a general library containing books of various kinds, including a copy of the Bible. When this Bible was examined, however, it was found to contain various kinds of I. W. W. stickers, signs, and insignia pasted on the leaves.

"These insignia," said Captain O'Meara, "all have special meanings. This one with a black cat, bearing the words, 'Beware—we never forget—sabotage,' for example, when pasted in or near an industrial plant, is a sign that sabotage on a large scale, such as some form of wholesale destruction, is to be perpetrated against the plant. Another one containing the drawing of a man's hand with pointing finger, with the words, 'You join the I. W. W.' is a warning to workers that they must do as they are thus told or take the consequences." One other sticker found in the Bible says, "Sabotage is the best way to push back, pull out, or break off the fangs of capitalism."

MILLIONS ON IMPROVEMENTS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—At the fall election proposition to expend \$57,000,000 for public improvements will be submitted to the voters of this city.

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TRUCKS

Turning our thorough knowledge of truck building to such good account that Acason trucks will come to be acknowledged as the standard of truck values, is our idea of real success.

There is a size Acason for every business.

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THE GOLDEN FLAVOR

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It's economical, too, because so little is required.

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HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

FIFTEENTH DAY

Supreme Judicial Court Room, Boston, Massachusetts, July 16, 1919.

The Master—Go on when you are ready, Mr. Dane.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please—

The Master—One moment, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—I would like to respond to an inquiry which was put to us yesterday in regard to certain documents said to be in the hands of the trustees. On July 15 we received a notice from counsel for the defendant directors asking us to produce at this trial all original proofs of By-Laws for any of the Church Manuals of The Mother Church, and the memorandum of February 1916, referred to in the trustees' records of Sept. 30. Now, I stated yesterday in regard to the Church Manuals that there had been correspondence between the parties on the subject, and that they had been delivered.

May I offer, first, a letter of Aug. 8, 1918, Mr. Jarvis to the Board of Directors, as follows:

The Christian Science Board of Directors, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Board of Trustees, Aug. 8, 1918. The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends:

"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to say the board understands that The Christian Science Publishing Society is in possession of letters from Mary Baker Eddy to her publisher, regarding changes in the Manual of The Mother Church.

The directors would be glad to have you send these letters over for permanent preservation as a part of the records of The Mother Church. If you wish to retain copies of these letters, the directors will be glad to have you do so.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "CHAS. E. JARVIS, Corresponding Secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors."

"CEJ-L" [Letter, Aug. 8, 1918, Charles E. Jarvis, corresponding secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors, to the Board of Trustees, is marked Exhibit 405.]

Mr. Whipple—The business manager was requested to report, and on Oct. 22 of last year the business manager wrote to the Christian Science Board of Directors as follows:

"Oct. 22, 1918.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends:

"The Board of Trustees asks us to transmit to you the accompanying correspondence between our Leader and our publisher relating to changes in the Manual of The Mother Church. This is the correspondence requested in your letter of Aug. 8.

"With best wishes,

"Yours sincerely,
The Christian Science Publishing Society.

"By

"Incls. Business Manager."

"Copy of letter, dated Oct. 22, 1918, from business manager of Publishing Society to Board of Directors, is marked Exhibit 406.]

Mr. Whipple—On Oct. 22 Mr. Jarvis, as corresponding secretary, replied as follows:

"The Christian Science Board of Directors, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Oct. 22, 1918.

"Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends:

"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to thank you for transmitting to The Mother Church, through the business manager, the correspondence passing between Mrs. Eddy and her publisher which related to changes in the Manual of The Mother Church. The directors will be glad to include these communications in the files of Mrs. Eddy's letters which are now being permanently preserved.

"With all good wishes,

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CHAS. E. JARVIS, Corresponding Secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors."

"CEJ-L" [Letter of Oct. 22, 1918, Charles E. Jarvis, corresponding secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors, is marked Exhibit 407.]

to the Board of Trustees, is marked Exhibit 407.]

Mr. Whipple—I stated yesterday that we had delivered all this original correspondence in our hands, and this correspondence is offered for the purpose of showing that we have done so. Now, as we did not keep a list of the letters which were sent, we should be glad at the appropriate time to have those letters all presented so that a list may be taken of them. But at all events, we have long ago complied with your recent request.

The Master—If you did not keep a list you are unable to identify what was delivered in pursuance of that request?

Mr. Whipple—Except by possible memory of Mr. Watts, the business manager. You will observe—

The Master—Are the directors able to identify what they received?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor, we can identify what we received. I want to direct Your Honor's attention to the fact that that correspondence does not mention the proof sheets. We had supposed from what Mr. Whipple said yesterday that he understood that the proof sheets had been returned to us. We find upon examination that they were not, with the exception of two or three by-laws, which were not the long proof sheets that had been sent or that we understood they had in their possession. We think those still must be in the possession of the Publishing Society, and I think possibly a diligent search may produce them. At any rate we would like very much to have them. The correspondence which was sent to us in connection with that was very meager, and we can put a witness on to show just what it was. We will be glad to do so.

The Master—Do you claim that that request any proof sheets were delivered them?

Mr. Whipple—I do not. I do not know about it, therefore I make no claim. What do you say as to that?

Mr. Watts—We have got quite a number of proofs or references to articles in the Manual that were published in the Sentinel and Journal. We have them.

Mr. Whipple—All right. (Confering with associates.) I hand you a proof sheet of an article, "No Executive Members, Section (blank), Article V; no monopoly, Section (blank)." On the front—

The Master—Have you a list of those?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor.

The Master—Wouldn't it be better to make a list before you offer them to save time in going over them here?

Mr. Whipple—Well, we should want to have the list put into the record, because we do not wish to hand these over without some record of what we have.

The Master—If you had a list prepared perhaps it would save time in getting it into the record.

Mr. Whipple—I think not; there is very little of it, if Your Honor please. Let us try it this way, if Your Honor does not mind, and see if we can't expedite it.

On the back, in what purports to be Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, is written, "Do not publish it as a by-law, but a notice, Eddy." That is a provision as to the executive members. (Handing paper to Mr. Bates.)

Mr. Whipple—Have you any with any indorsement of Mrs. Eddy there on?

Mr. Watts—Yes, quite a number. But they are all relative to the Sentinel and Journal.

Mr. Bates—Well, they are relative to the By-Laws.

Mr. Whipple—I am talking about the Manual.

Mr. Watts—None of these as to the Manual.

Mr. Bates—They are relative to the By-Laws, and we would like to have them produced so that we can see them.

Mr. Whipple—I understand—and you will correct me. Mr. Watts, if it is not correct—that we have nothing in the way of proofs in respect of the Manual or any of the provisions.

Mr. Watts—Only these relate, Mr. Whipple, to the By-Laws, notices of which were published in the Sentinel and Journal—

The Master—We had better not get that at present. Were there any proof sheets of the Manual? That is what you are inquiring about, Mr. Bates?

Mr. Whipple—None whatever.

The next is headed "A new By-Law, Article XXVIII." As originally printed, "No more communion," which is changed in what may be Mrs. Eddy's handwriting into the words "communion service, section 16; The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, shall observe no more communion seasons." On the back side is "Over." On the back side, "Our Manual specifies jurisdiction over the U. S. and Canada only. M. B. E. (Handing paper to Mr. Bates.)

The Master—No dates to any of these?

Mr. Whipple—None whatever.

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The next is headed "A new By-Law, Article XXVIII." Originally written, "No Census Taking, Section 8"; and then that is erased and "Numbering of the People" is written in what purports to be Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, "Sentinel, Journal, Der Herold" on the face in another handwriting; and on the back side is indorsed "Eddy" in pencil. (Handing paper to Mr. Bates.)

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The next is headed "An Amended By-Law, Article XXXVII, in Branch Churches, Section 3"; in handwriting apparently that of Mrs. Eddy is the word "Over." On the back side, "Our Manual specifies jurisdiction over the U. S. and Canada only. M. B. E. (Handing paper to Mr. Bates.)

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Committee, Section 1. Designation of Deeds, Sect. 2." It bears the endorsement on the back, in pencil, "Eddy."

The next is page 69, bearing the stamp "Nov. 16, 1908," and the paragraphs are headed: "Help, Sect. 12, Students with Mrs. Eddy, Sect. 13, Mrs. Eddy's Room, Sect. 14." On the back is the stamp, "Dec 1, 1908" and under it, in pencil, the endorsement, "Eddy."

The next is stamped, "Mar 4—1919," and reads as follows:

"church manual p. 69

"No Interference, Sect. 18. There shall be no interference by students with the rules governing Mrs. Eddy's home, nor by any individuals whom she has not called upon for counsel."

Indorsed in some one's handwriting, in blue pencil, are the words, "Cancelled when final proof was sent." There is attached another copy of the by-law, which has been amended in pencil, and is indorsed on the back, in ink, "Eddy."

The next are pages 68 and 69, pinned together. The paragraphs are headed: "First Opportunity for Serving Leader, Sect. 11. Location, Sect. 12. Help, Sect. 13. Students with Mrs. Eddy, Sect. 14. Mrs. Eddy's Room, Sect. 15." It is indorsed on the back, "Eddy." This is in part a duplicate of the last.

The next is stamped, "Feb. 9—1909," page 63, and the first paragraph is headed, "Subject for Lessons, Sect. 3." Then comes the main heading, "Reading Rooms, Article XXI. Establishment, Section 1. Librarian, Sect. 2." Then, on page 64, is the main heading, "Relation and Duties of Members to Pastor Emeritus, Article XXII. The Tiel of Mother Changed, Section 1." Each sheet is indorsed on the back, in ink, "Eddy."

The next is page 69 and reads as follows:

"Agreement Required, Sect. 13. When the Christian Science Board of Directors call a student in accordance with Article XXII, Sect. 11, of our Church Manual, to the home of their Leader, Mrs. Eddy, said student shall come under a signed agreement to remain with Mrs. Eddy during the time specified in the Church Manual.

"Incomplete term of service, Sect. 14."

It is indorsed, on the back, "Eddy."

March 26, 1909, "Literature in Reading Rooms, Sect. 3." Indorsed "Eddy."

Two pages together, "Privilege of Members, Sect. 8"; "No close communion, Sect. 9"; "No interference, Sect. 10"; "Guardianship of Church Funds; Church edifice a testimonial, Sect. 11"; "Financial situation, Sect. 2." This is stamped "May 19, 1909," and indorsed "Eddy."

Aug. 4, 1909, "Pastor Emeritus to be consulted, Sect. 18"; "Teachers' and practitioners' offices, Sect. 11," indorsed "Eddy."

Page 56, "The Sunday School, Sect. 4." "Eddy."

Page 74, "Teachers' and practitioners' offices, Sect. 11," "Recognition, Sect. 12," indorsed "Eddy."

Page 48, "The Golden Rule, Sect. 27," "Numbering the people, Sect. 28," "Our Church edifice, Sect. 29," "No monopoly, Sect. 31," "Christian Science nurse, Sect. 31," "A legal ceremony, Sect. 1," "Sudden decease, Sect. 2," "Debating in public, Sect. 1." Both of them are indorsed "Eddy," and are stamped "December 1, 1908."

May 26, 1909, "Article IX. Marriage and decease, Sects. 1 and 2," "Debating in public," It is a duplicate of the one I just read, and the first page is indorsed "Eddy."

The next one is stamped March 16, 1910, purporting to be pages 44 and 45, beginning, "Obnoxious books, Sect. 12." There are other headings which I have not read.

Forty-two and 43, beginning Sect. 5, "Prayer in church," May 24, 1910, indorsed "Eddy."

What purports to be page 29, "Church officers and Readers of The Mother Church," July 13, 1909, indorsed "Eddy."

Page 46, stamped, "August 31, 1909." The first is "Illegal adoption, Sect. 20," "Practitioners' patients," indorsed, "Eddy."

Page 32, "Church By-Laws," "Name book and author, Sect. 5," "Readers in branch churches, Sect. 6," "Enforcement of By-Laws, Sect. 7," "A table of contents." There are four copies of that, and then some printed matters under Sect. 4, giving the duties of readers. The last is indorsed "Eddy."

These are all attached to a letter from Mr. Johnson, dated Jan. 14, 1907, addressed to Mrs. Eddy at Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire:

"Beloved Leader and Teacher:

"I have received the following question:

"Is it a violation of Article XXVIII, Sect. 6, to insert in the By-Laws of a branch church any part of the By-Laws of The Mother Church; for instance Article IV? If so, could the By-Laws contain the following clause: 'The readers of this Church must act in accordance with Article IV of the Manual of The Mother Church'?"

"If it were permissible to grant the request yet, it appears to me that it would be better to govern the readers in all Christian Science churches directly from the Manual of The Mother Church, rather than give permission to branch churches to embody in their respective by-laws portions of the By-Laws of The Mother Church other than what is now indicated in Article XXVIII, Sect. 3, page 78, last sentence.

"In looking over Article IV I find, with a few changes, which I have made in the inclosed proof pages, it will be applicable to the readers in all Christian Science churches that it will command uniformity in the duties of the readers throughout the entire field.

"Will you kindly let me know if these changes have your approval and if you desire them to be made in our Church Manual?"

"Lovingly your student,
(Signed) "WILLIAM B. JOHNSON."

"I do approve of said changes. M B G Eddy." And it is indorsed "Eddy" on the back.

The next two pages, July 1, 1909,

purporting to be pages 120 and 121, purporting to be pages 120 and 121, giving the appendix, indorsed "Eddy." Two pages, 120 and 121, in different form but in substance the same, giving the order of services in The Mother Church and branch churches, and the order of exercises for the Sunday School; indorsed "Eddy."

A collection of two pages, 125 and 126 of the Appendix, "Eddy."

120 and 121 of the Appendix, giving the order of services in The Mother Church. That is also indorsed "Eddy."

122, "Wednesday meetings," Appendix, indorsed "Eddy."

123 and 124, headed "Order of services," also indorsed "Eddy"—two pages.

Those are all the proofs that we have bearing Mrs. Eddy's indorsement.

The Master—The stenographer asks me whether all those are to be marked as exhibits, and it seems to me at present we stand with regard to them in this way: Mr. Whipple has offered them and submitted them to counsel for the directors in pursuance of a call from them. I take it that the directors will now want to look over them and see which of them they will want to put in evidence. Is that right?

Mr. Bates—That is right.

The Master—Is that understood, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—It is entirely agreeable.

The Master—And until they or some of them are offered by counsel for the directors, or perhaps by counsel for Mr. Dittmore, none of them are to be marked as exhibits.

Mr. Whipple—That is correct.

The Master—One further point: Do they need to be marked for identification as I handed them over.

The Master—You think they are sufficiently identified?

Mr. Whipple—I think so.

The Master—For the present?

Mr. Whipple—I think so.

The Master—Very good, then.

Mr. Whipple—I would like to have this last collection of them put back or kept in the original file in which we found them last night.

Mr. Bates—Kept separate from the others?

Mr. Whipple—Yes. This is indorsed, "Manual page proof," O. K'd on back by Mrs. Eddy. And I think I may have said it—if I have not I want to state—that these are from Mr. Stewart's files that had not been looked at by us before last night.

Mr. Bates—Mr. Stewart, Your Honor will remember, was formerly the publisher. He is now dead. He was formerly Mrs. Eddy's publisher of her own works.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Bates—Also one of the directors for a time. I understand, then, Mr. Whipple, that you have produced—

Mr. Whipple—Was Mr. Stewart one of the trustees at one time?

Mr. Bates—No, I think he never was a trustee; he was a director.

Mr. Whipple—He was a trustee, if Your Honor please, I am informed.

Mr. Bates—Oh, very well. I understand you have introduced all of the proofs you have relating to the Manual or the By-Laws.

Mr. Whipple—Quite right. All that are indorsed by Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Bates—Yes, or all that came from her home with the indorsement of herself or of her secretaries for her.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Bates—Will you also be kind enough to let us see, either before the next session or to produce in court, all letters which you have from Mrs. Eddy relating to the Publishing Society or its business?

Mr. Whipple—Very well. We will put in some of them. We have put some of them in evidence, if Your Honor please—those that seem to be material.

Mr. Bates—We only want those that you have not put in, of course.

Mr. Whipple—Very well. We will collect them and let you have them or examine them. I am informed that you have copies of all that are in our possession, but if you want to inspect the originals you will be privileged to do so.

Mr. Bates—At the time of the adjournment yesterday I was offering in evidence the written request of Mrs. Eddy for the adoption of amendments to the seventy-third edition of the Manual, and had reached the date Dec. 14, 1908.

I now offer from Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 155, document No. 1003, reading as follows:

"Chestnut Hill, Mass.,
December 14, 1908.

"Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amended Church by-law, if adopted publish in our periodicals and in the Church Manual."

"MARY BAKER EDDY."

[Letter, Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, Dec. 14, 1908, as read by Mr. Bates, page 155, document No. 1003, "Manual page proof," O. K'd on back by Mrs. Eddy.]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass.,
January 15, 1909.

"Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the repeal of Article XXII, Section 10, of The Mother Church By-laws and on the adoption of the following Amendment:

"Article XXIII.

"No interference, Section 10. A member of The Mother Church may be a member of one branch Church of Christ, Scientist, or of one Christian Science Society holding public services, but he shall not be a member of both a branch church and a society; neither shall he exercise supervision nor control over any other church. In Christian Science each branch church shall be distinctly democratic in its government, and no individual, and no other church shall interfere with its affairs.

"If the By-law above is adopted please publish it in the Church Manual, and in the Christian Science periodicals.

"MARY BAKER EDDY."

[Letter, Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, December 14, 1908, as read by Mr. Bates, page 155, document No. 1003, "Manual page proof," O. K'd on back by Mrs. Eddy.]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass.,
Feb. 4, 1909.

"Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment to By-Law, Article XXI, Sect. 2 of the Church Manual:

"Article XXI.

"Librarian, Sect. 2. The individuals who take charge of the Reading Room of The Mother Church shall be elected by the Christian Science Board of Directors, subject to the approval of Mary Baker Eddy. He or she shall have no bad habits, shall have had experience in the field, and be a devout Christian Scientist.

"MARY BAKER EDDY."

[Letter, Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, dated Feb. 4, 1909, with accompanying By-Law, Article XXI, Sect. 2, as read by Mr. Bates, page 155, document No. 1003, "Manual page proof," O. K'd on back by Mrs. Eddy.]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass.,
Feb. 4, 1909.

"Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment to By-Law, Article XXI, Sect. 2 of the Church Manual:

"Article XXI.

"In looking over Article IV I find, with a few changes, which I have made in the inclosed proof pages, it will be applicable to the readers in all Christian Science churches that it will command uniformity in the duties of the readers throughout the entire field.

"Will you kindly let me know if these changes have your approval and if you desire them to be made in our Church Manual?"

"Lovingly your student,
(Signed) "WILLIAM B. JOHNSON."

"I do approve of said changes. M B G Eddy." And it is indorsed "Eddy" on the back.

The next two pages, July 1, 1909,

adopted by the directors, as appears in the Church By-Law book, Volume 2, on page 41, and has heretofore been put in evidence.

The Master—It is another amendment to the seventy-third edition, is it?

Mr. Bates—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—What edition? I did not catch that.

Mr. Bates—Of the seventy-third edition, as adopted by the directors in the Church By-Law book, Volume 2, page 41, and the following pages.

Mr. Whipple—Was this by-law adopted?

Mr. Bates—That was adopted.

The Master—Under what date?

Mr. Bates—Under date of Dec. 15, 1908.

Mr. Whipple—Was it ever printed in the book?

Mr. Bates—I beg your pardon, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—Was it ever printed in one of the printed Manuals?

Mr. Bates—I think the subject appears in the present, the eighty-ninth Manual.

Mr. Whipple—Not in this form, however?

Mr. Bates—That is right.

The Master—Is that understood, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Bates—I do not know, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—What is the handwriting?

Mr. Bates—I do not know, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—I do not know, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Bates—I do not know, Mr. Whipple.

where you say the seventy-third edition is in your By-Law book?

The Master—That is already in evidence, you say, Mr. Dane?

Mr. Dane—It is in evidence, as I recall it.

The Master—I do not want to make you go over again anything that is in evidence.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I thought not, because here there is nothing except the same thing that they offered in another way—taken to pieces and pasted into this book. Where is the authentication?

Mr. Dane—Right here on page 1 (indicating in book).

Mr. Whipple—Now, that says: "The following resolution was introduced. It is resolved by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, that each and all of the By-Laws contained in the seventy-third edition of the Manual of said Church, as printed and published by Allison V. Stewart, be now adopted as the By-Laws of said Church. The adoption of this resolution being moved and seconded, the question of its adoption being duly put, it was adopted by the unanimous vote of all the directors. William B. Johnson, Clerk."

It does not refer to anything that follows.

Mr. Dane—Oh, yes. I would like to show it to Your Honor. It seems to me it is a sufficient identification. Your Honor will notice that it is the one published by Allison V. Stewart, and is the seventy-third edition.

Mr. Whipple—That does not prove itself. It is only printed; there is no signature of Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Bates—That is a matter of argument, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—It is a matter of proof.

Mr. Bates—It has been put into evidence already.

The Master—It would have made it a little clearer, certainly, if the resolution had added, "and as set forth in the following pages"; but it does not say so.

Mr. Whipple—Nor does it appear who pasted it in.

The Master—Nor does it appear by whom these were pasted in. And when you get to the end, is there any certification? I do not find any.

Mr. Dane—I think not. I think there is no certification.

Mr. Whipple—All you have, as I said a moment ago, is a printed copy torn to pieces and pasted in there, instead of being in a bound volume; and all that Your Honor has said with regard to the bound volume not proving itself would appear to apply to the fragments or parts that are there pasted in.

The Master—Well, perhaps it is not too much of an inference that they meant to say, "as set forth in the following pages."

Mr. Whipple—The courts have power to supply an interpretation, but—

Mr. Bates—There is no logical interpretation otherwise.

The Master—We will consider that later. We have now got the facts.

Mr. Dane—It seems to me to be simply a question of identification. If the Court is satisfied that what the directors then adopted was the Manual as set forth on the following pages, I think that is sufficient.

Mr. Whipple—The Court would have to be satisfied that they knew it to be there.

[Short recess.]

The Master—How would it do, Mr. Dane, to correct that now?

Mr. Dane—My attention has been called to the fact that several times this morning I referred to the seventy-second edition of the Manual. I should have said the seventy-third edition of the Manual, as the seventy-third is the one of which there is the record of the adoption in the Church By-Law book.

Mr. Thompson—When you said that those amendments were amendments of the seventy-second, you meant that, did you?

Mr. Dane—Seventy-third.

Mr. Thompson—You meant that all those various amendments were amendments of the seventy-third?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—They appear, I think, by their dates—the seventy-third edition, according to the record, having been adopted July 31, 1908. What he has put in this morning, if I understand it right, are letters by Mrs. Eddy or actions by the directors on dates subsequent to July 31, 1908.

Mr. Thompson—I thought some of those yesterday were on dates previous to that.

The Master—Yes, so they were. But this morning when Mr. Dane told us he was now going to put in letters referring to the amendments relating to the seventy-second edition, he meant amendments to the seventy-third edition.

The stenographers had better correct that wherever it is necessary.

Mr. Dane—Before leaving the subject which was last under discussion at the time of the recess, I merely desire to point out that in the Church By-Law book, Vol. 2, the record of the adoption of the seventy-third edition appears under date of July 31, 1908, and the printed pages of the seventy-third edition appear on pages 1 to 33, inclusive; and then upon page 37 there appears a record of the directors under date of July 31, 1908—the same date as is the meeting adopting the seventy-third on the first page. Showing that—

The Master—Is there anything in the action following the pages you have referred to that is material?

Mr. Dane—There is nothing. It simply proceeds to adopt By-Laws to the seventy-third.

The Master—if you had followed the practice that is followed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in the successive editions of the Acts and Resolves of the Legislature, you would have had your secretary certify that everything contained in this volume is a true copy of the original, referring to where it is in the record.

Mr. Dane—That is correct. But that was not done.

Mr. Whipple—Perhaps it might be

well to call attention to the testimony that these records frequently were not made up until some weeks or months after the meetings were held.

Mr. Bates—There is no such testimony.

Mr. Whipple—Well, you do a lot of disputing, but you do very little looking up in order to verify your ideas. If you would look up the evidence, maybe you would realize what it is.

The Master—I think we have had some testimony, haven't we, to the effect that the book which you have put in as the seventy-third edition has been compared and is a true copy?

Mr. Dane—Yes, we have. Your Honor.

The Master—The particular book which you put in. That only goes no further than to show that that particular book is a true copy.

Mr. Dane—Yes. It was done yesterday afternoon.

The Master—Yes, you are right.

Mr. Dane—This was the question: "I show you, Miss Warren, the seventy-third edition of the Manual, marked Exhibit 140 for identification, and I show you the Church By-Law book, Volume 2, and call your attention to pages 1 to 33 and including page 33, and ask you whether or not you have made a comparison of the printed matter contained in the printed Manual with the printed matter contained on the pages in the Church By-Law book?" A. I have.

"Q. Whether or not it is the same? A. It is exactly the same."

Mr. Whipple—Both of them are printed, and all that means is that one of them is torn to pieces and pasted in the book, and the other one is not.

Mr. Bates—Why are you so disturbed, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—I am not disturbed. There is not the slightest disturbance.

Mr. Bates—Your actions seem to belie your words.

Mr. Whipple—You seem to prove something; you can't tell, you are not a good judge of human nature, Governor; you don't know what is going on by any observations that you make.

The Master—Is there anything further, Mr. Dane?

"October 18, 1909. The Christian Science Board of Directors, No. 1027, as follows:

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., October 9, 1909. Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the repeal of the following By-Law.

Article XXVI.

"Change of Location. Section 8. Faithfully to fulfill the solemn responsibilities of a teacher of Christian Science or of a Reader, a teacher or Reader should remain with his own pupils, Association and Church. But if, for sufficient cause or to supply a need of the Pastor Emeritus, a teacher permanently changes his location, he may select a member of his church to guide his pupils.

"MARY BAKER EDDY."

Mr. Dane—From the records of the minutes of the regular and special meetings of the Board of Directors, held on Oct. 21, 1909, page 33, I offer the following record:

"An extract from directors' records, Oct. 21, 1909, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 439, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., January 24, 1910. Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment to By-Law Article XXVI, Section 8, to be published in our periodicals and in The Mother Church Manual:

Article XXVI.

"Care of Pupils. Section 2. Christian Scientists who are teachers shall carefully select for pupils such only as have good past records and promising proclivities toward Christian Science. A teacher shall not attempt personal control or attempt to sway well that they prove sound in sentiment and practical in Christian Science. He shall persistently and patiently counsel his pupils in conformity with the unerring wisdom and law of God, and shall enjoin them habitually to study the Scriptures and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.

"MARY BAKER EDDY."

[Letter, Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, Oct. 9, 1909, with accompanying proposed by-law, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 431.]

Mr. Dane—I offer from the records of the directors' minutes, the minutes of the regular and special meetings of the Board of Directors, page 31, a vote under date of Oct. 13, 1909.

An extract from directors' records, Oct. 13, 1909, introduced in evidence as Exhibit 432, and read by Mr. Dane, as follows:

"Having been approved by the Pastor Emeritus, the following amended by-law was unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors. Article XXX."

Mr. Dane—Then follows the by-law as set out in the letter of Jan. 24, 1910. From Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 217, I offer Document No. 1035, on the letter head "Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, Office of Secretary, 384 Beacon Street."

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 434, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., Oct. 9, 1909. Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment to By-Law Article XXVI, Section 8, to be published in our periodicals and in The Mother Church Manual:

Article XXX.

"Not members of The Mother Church. Section 8. No person shall receive instructions in Christian Science in any class in the Massachusetts Metaphysical College nor receive the degree of C.S.B. or C.S.D., who is not a member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

"Only those persons who are members of this Church and possessed of the qualifications named in Section 9, Article XXVI, of these By-Laws, shall be deemed loyal teachers of Christian Science.

"MARY BAKER EDDY."

Mr. Dane—From the minutes of regular and special meetings of the Christian Science Board of Directors, on page 6, under date of Jan. 27, 1910, the following record, or part of record, of a meeting:

[An extract from the directors' records, Jan. 27, 1910, is introduced in evidence as Exhibit 441, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Having been approved by the Pastor Emeritus, the following amended by-law was unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors. Article XXX."

Mr. Dane—Then follows the by-law as set out in the letter of Jan. 24, 1910. From Volume 9 of Letters and Miscellany, page 217, I offer Document No. 1035, on the letter head "Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, Office of Secretary, 384 Beacon Street."

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 442, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., March 10, 1910. Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment to By-Law Article XXVI, Section 8, to be published in our periodicals and in The Mother Church Manual:

Article XXX.

"Remuneration and Free Scholarship. Section 4. Tuition and class instruction in the Board of Education shall be \$100. The bearer of a card of free scholarship from the President, Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, shall be entitled to a free course in this department on presentation of the card

By-Laws were adopted by the unanimous vote of the directors present:

"Article XXVI."

"A Single Field of Labor. Section 7. A loyal teacher of Christian Science shall not teach another loyal teacher's pupil except it be in the Board of Education. Outside of this board each student occupies only his own field of labor. Pupils may visit each other's churches and by invitation attend each other's associations."

Mr. Dane—From the same volume of Letters and Miscellany, Volume 9, page 205, I offer Document No. 1029.

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 436, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., October 15, 1909. Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following Amendment to Article XXVI, Section 6, to be published in our periodicals and in the Manual of The Mother Church.

Article XXVI.

"Associations. Section 6. The Associations of the pupils of loyal teachers shall convene annually. The pupils shall be guided by the Bible and Science and Health, not by their teacher's personal views. Teachers shall not call their pupils together, or assemble a selected number of them, for more frequent meetings."

Mr. Dane—From the same volume of Letters and Miscellany, Volume 9, page 203, I offer Document No. 1036.

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 437, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., October 18, 1909. The Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the following amendment to The Mother Church Manual:

Article XXVI.

"Change of Location. Section 8. Faithfully to fulfill the solemn responsibilities of a teacher of Christian Science or of a Reader, a teacher or Reader should remain with his own pupils, Association and Church. But if, for sufficient cause or to supply a need of the Pastor Emeritus, a teacher permanently changes his location, he may select a member of his church to guide his pupils.

Mr. Dane—From the same volume of Letters and Miscellany, Volume 9, page 203, I offer Document No. 1036.

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 438, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., October 9, 1909. Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the repeal of the following By-Law.

Article XXVI.

"Change of Location. Section 8. Faithfully to fulfill the solemn responsibilities of a teacher of Christian Science or of a Reader, a teacher or Reader should remain with his own pupils, Association and Church. But if, for sufficient cause or to supply a need of the Pastor Emeritus, a teacher permanently changes his location, he may select a member of his church to guide his pupils.

Mr. Dane—From the same volume of Letters and Miscellany, Volume 9, page 203, I offer Document No. 1036.

[This document is offered in evidence as Exhibit 439, and is read by Mr. Dane, as follows:]

"Chestnut Hill, Mass., October 18, 1909. The Christian Science Board of Directors, Beloved Brethren:

"Please vote on the adoption of the following amendment to By-Law Article XXVI, Section 8, to be published in our periodicals and in The Mother Church Manual:

Article XXVI.

"Change of Location. Section 8. Faithfully to fulfill the solemn responsibilities of a teacher of Christian Science or of a Reader, a teacher or Reader should remain with his own pupils, Association and Church. But if, for sufficient cause or to supply a need of the Pastor Emeritus, a teacher permanently changes his location, he may select a member of his church to guide his pupils.

Mr. Dane—From the same volume of Letters and Miscellany, Volume 9, page 203, I offer Document No. 1036.

[This document is offered

What was it called—the passage about the Christian Science directors shall consist of five members. What is it called? Article I, Section 5, as adopted?

Mr. Dane—The record does not state.

Mr. Thompson—It does not state? Mr. Dane—No. Now, I offer from Volume 4 of Letters and Miscellany, page 47, Document No. 348, a letter in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting, signed by her.

(Scroll) "M B E

"Pleasant View,

"Concord, N. H.

"Beloved Students:

"I give you direct orders to bring out our Manual and not to delay one other day. I know the Manual is right. God tells me to have it published as it is. You have adopted the By-Laws; now delay no longer to put it in book form."

The Master—Is there any date?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

"Nothing whatever but malicious mortal mind is now causing delay.

"With love,

"M. B. G. EDDY.

"Aug. 17, 1903.

"What and who caused this last delay?"

[Letter, Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, Aug. 17, 1903, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 458.]

Mr. Dane—Now, in that connection I call Your Honor's attention to Exhibit 131, from which it appears that it was on July 30, 1903, that the Board of Directors adopted the twenty-ninth edition of the Church Manual. Now, I offer from Volume 3 of Letters and Miscellany, a letter signed by Mrs. Eddy, page 225, Document No. 325, on the letterhead of "Works on Christian Science by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy; address all inquiries to Joseph Armstrong, C. S. D., 95 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass."

"Pleasant View,

"Concord, N. H.

"Dictated. "Feb. 27, 1903.

"Christian Science Board of Directors.

"Beloved Students:

"I am not a lawyer and do not sufficiently comprehend the legal trend of the copy you enclosed to me to suggest any changes therein. Upon one point, however, I feel competent to advise, namely: Never abandon the By-Laws nor the denominational government of The Mother Church. If I am not personally with you the Word of God and my instructions in the By-Laws have led you hitherto and will remain to guide you safely on, and the teachings of St. Paul are as useful today as when they were first written. The present and future prosperity of the cause of Christian Science is largely due to the By-Laws and the government of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. None but myself can know, as I know, the importance of the combined sentiment of this church remaining steadfast in supporting its present By-Laws. Each of these many By-Laws has met and mastered or forestalled some contingency, some imminent peril, and will continue to do so. Its By-Laws have preserved the sweet unity of this large church, that has perhaps the most members and combined influence of any other church in our country. Many times a single By-Law has cost me long nights of prayer and struggle, but it has won the victory over some sin and saved the walls of Zion from being torn down by disloyal students. We have proven that in unity there is strength."

And in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting:

"With love as ever.

"MARY BAKER G. EDDY."

And further in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting:

"N. B. I request that you put this letter upon our church records.

"M. B. E."

The Master—To what particular by-law has that reference?

Mr. Dane—To all of them, if Your Honor please. It speaks of all the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

[Letter, Mrs. Eddy to Board of Directors, dated Feb. 27, 1903, as read by Mr. Dane, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 459.]

The Master—I suppose you mean all of them up to the date of the letter.

Mr. Dane—Exactly.

[Miss Warren resumes the witness stand.]

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Dane, was that in reply to some letter?

Mr. Dane—It speaks of copy that was inclosed to her.

Mr. Whipple—Now, couldn't you assist by showing what that copy was?

Mr. Dane—I haven't it at hand, but I will endeavor to locate it, and if I can find it I will see that you have it, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—It would seem that was in reply to a letter that we ought to have, then we would know what the letter referred to, in accordance with His Honor's suggestion.

Mr. Dane—That is all with this witness.

The Master—Now you have Miss Warren.

Mr. Dane—Miss Warren is on the stand.

Mr. Whipple—If you will pardon me a moment. That letter was written before the by-laws to which you have just referred, or which you put in—before this one with regard to the Board of Directors consisting of five members, was it not?

Mr. Dane—I will look it up and let you know. No, it was written afterward.

Mr. Whipple—What are the respective dates of the ones?

Mr. Dane—The by-law was adopted Feb. 7, 1903, and the letter is dated Feb. 27, 1903.

Mr. Whipple—Well, then, the letter was written after the by-law was adopted?

Mr. Dane—Yes. That is what I said.

Mr. Whipple—Will you let me take that Manual that has the handwriting on the margin?

Mr. Dane—You mean Mrs. Eddy's first edition?

Mr. Whipple—No.

The Master—The twenty-ninth edition, I think it is.

Mr. Whipple—I want to have that

one with the writing on the margin, expressing a doubt. (Book produced)

Cross-Examination

Q. (By Mr. Whipple) Let me ask you to look at this document—Exhibit 133, is it? A. Yes.

Q. On page 36, opposite section 5, will you read the legend there in some one's handwriting? A. "Amendment adopted, Mar. 12, 1903. Changes evidently made in proof."

Q. In whose handwriting is that, do you know? A. I think that is in the handwriting of Miss Firth, one of the young ladies in our office.

Q. Is she still there? A. She is. It was made under my direction.

Q. And do you remember it being made? A. Yes.

Q. When was it made? A. About four or five months ago, I think.

Mr. Whipple—I can't quite hear over here.

Mr. Whipple—Four or five months ago, he said.

Q. Was it made as a result of some studies that you had given to the subject? A. It was made to complete our set of Manuals, which in later editions had been marked in this way, but the earlier editions had not, and we started and worked backward and marked them.

Q. Well, was it in completing some system that you had? A. Yes.

Q. And an investigation to find where changes were authorized, was it not? A. Yes.

Q. And you couldn't find any authority for this change, could you? A. No definite form signed.

Q. And where there are memoranda it is intended to indicate where it has appeared before? A. Yes.

Q. Now, on page 75, Sections 11, 12, and 13, are on the following subject: "No Imprudent Meetings, Sect. 11." "Laying of Corner Stones, Sect. 12." "Our Church Edifices, Sect. 13." As against each of those is written a legend: "New, not in the twenty-eighth"? A. Yes.

Q. Did you find any authority for any of those—I mean authority from Mrs. Eddy, in the interim? A. I would have to look that up.

Q. This would indicate that there was no such authority found, would it not? A. It would.

Q. According to the system which you adopted? A. It would, yes. I might say that our work is not completed on this.

Q. On page 80, Article 31, headed "Normal Teachers, Sect. 1,"—opposite that is the legend: "Amendment evidently covered by meeting March 12, 1903, re By-Laws?"

Mr. Whipple—Will you let me take the minutes of the meeting of 1903, March 12?

The Witness—First Members' meeting. (Book produced.)

Q. Would you be good enough to point out what there is in that record which is the basis of this marginal legend: "Applicants and graduates"? That is the heading. Sub-heading: "Normal Teachers, Sect. 1."

A. I see no reference to that matter.

Q. That is, you find nothing whatever which would justify this marginal note: "Amendment evidently covered by meeting March 12, 1903, re By-Laws"? A. I cannot.

Mr. Whipple—We cannot hear anything from the witness.

Q. Did you think those were practically the same? A. I did not mean to say that they were practically the same.

Q. Or substantially the same? A. No. This is a reference to the similar by-law.

Q. But you realize that one of them, the first one, made it impossible for the directors to take any action without Mrs. Eddy's consent?

Mr. Dane—I pray Your Honor's judgment. It is a question of law, I think, that has got to be determined by somebody other than by the witness.

Q. Now, while we have the record of that meeting, let me revert to Article I, Section 5, and its marginal legend to which I have already referred, page 26, as follows: "Amendment adopted Mar. 12, 1903. Changes evidently made in proof." Now, won't you read what was adopted on March 12, 1903, in respect of Article I, Section 5? A. "Article I p. 23 twenty-eighth edition By-Laws Section 1. The Christian Science Board of Directors shall consist of five members. They shall fill a vacancy occurring on that board after the candidate is approved by the Pastor Emeritus. They shall neither"—there is evidently a word left out—"the discussions of this board, nor those with Mrs. Eddy."

"This By-Law cannot neither be amended nor annulled except by the written consent of Mrs. Eddy, the Pastor Emeritus."

Mr. Whipple—Now may I read, unless Your Honor has it before you, the By-Law as it appears in this exhibit?

Q. By your direction? A. Yes.

Q. Was that the result of your investigation? A. Yes. There is no record of adoption, refers to a specific adoption of one by-law.

Q. I so understand. A. Yes.

Q. That is, this by-law, appearing on page 27 of Exhibit 133, reads as follows:

"Section 8. Duties of Church Officers. Evidently new by-law. No record of adoption. The last sentence of this by-law appears in Section 1, Article 6, in the 28th."

Who put that in? A. The same young lady.

Q. By your direction? A. Yes.

Q. Was that the result of your investigation? A. Yes. There is no record of adoption, refers to a specific adoption of one by-law.

Q. I so understand. A. Yes.

Q. That is, this by-law, appearing on page 27 of Exhibit 133, reads as follows:

"It is the duty of the Christian Science Board of Directors to watch and make sure that the officers of this church perform the functions of their several offices promptly and well. If an officer fails to fulfill all the obligations of his office, the Board of Directors shall immediately call a meeting and notify this officer either to resign his place or to perform his office faithfully; then failing to do either, said officer shall be dismissed from this church, and his dismissal shall be written on the church records."

It is the duty of any member of this church, and especially of one who has been or who is the First Reader of a church, to inform the Board of Directors of the failure of the Committee on Publication or of any other officer in this church to perform his official duties. A director shall not make known the name of the complainant.

"If the Christian Science Board of Directors fail to fulfill the requirements of this by-law, and a member of this church or the Pastor Emeritus without a proper system of government and form of action, nations, individuals, and religion are unprotected; hence the necessity of this by-law and the warning of Holy Writ."

Mr. Whipple—Now may I read, unless Your Honor has it before you, the By-Law as it appears in this exhibit?

The Master—That is the twenty-ninth edition?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—

"Directors. Sect. 5. The Christian Science Board of Directors shall consist of five members. They shall fill a vacancy occurring on that board after the candidate is approved by the Pastor Emeritus."

Q. Now that is just exactly like what you have there, isn't it, in your adoption? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Then follows this:

"A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member"—you said that appeared in the twenty-eighth edition. A. Yes.

Q. And of course you did not mean that? A. I did not mean that.

Q. You did not mean it as broadly as that. I think it was purely an inadvertence, and perhaps the vast difference between what is here and in the other did not occur to you. Now, on page 82, Section 7 of Article XXXII, there is the notation, "New, not in 28th." That indicates that there was no authority found from Mrs. Eddy for this section under the heading, "Healing Better than Teaching," except so far as she approved, if she did approve, the collection in the twenty-ninth edition? A. Yes.

Q. It is so indicated that what is here in the twenty-ninth edition is the notation, "New, not in 28th." That indicates that there was no authority found from Mrs. Eddy for this section under the heading, "Healing Better than Teaching," except so far as she approved, if she did approve, the collection in the twenty-ninth edition? A. Yes.

Q. Now that is just exactly like what you have there, isn't it, in your adoption? A. No, but it is taken from Article VI, Section 1 of the twenty-eighth edition.

Q. But it is not in the March 12 record? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—Then it goes on:

"Members shall neither report the discussions of this board, nor those with Mrs. Eddy."

The Witness—The Pastor Emeritus.

Q. Is that the same? A. Except for "The Pastor Emeritus."

Mr. Whipple—Now, going back to page 81, opposite Article XXXII, Sect. 2, or the subject of "Special Instruction," is this legend:

"Amendment adopted Feb. 24, 1903. Changes evidently made in proof."

Q. Reverting to the meeting of Feb. 24, 1903, will you point out what changes there are, or at least in what respects the section has been changed?

A. "Amend Article XXXII, Section 3, page 73 of the twenty-eighth edition of the Manual to read as follows:

"Not less than three thorough les-

sions, by a well qualified teacher, shall be given to each primary and normal class on the subject of mental practice and malpractice. Each student in the class shall prepare a paper on said subject that shall be read to the

class, thoroughly discussed, and understood?" A. Yes.

Q. Now this is the twenty-ninth edition, or claimed to be the twenty-ninth? A. Yes.

called by the clerk at 11:00 a.m. Messrs. Chase, McLellan, Stewart and Dittmore present.

"Having received written nomination from the Pastor Emeritus, Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, Mr. Adam H. Dickey was unanimously elected a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors to succeed Mr. Ira O. Knapp.

"Meeting adjourned. App. Nov. 25-10, J. V. D."

[That portion of record of meeting of Board of Directors dated Nov. 21, 1918, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 461.]

Mr. Krauthoff—On Nov. 18, 1918, the record recites:

"Regular meet of The Christian Science Board of Directors at 9:30 a.m. Messrs. Chase, McLellan, Stewart and Dittmore present."

"It was unanimously voted that at this, our first regular meeting since the passing on of our beloved associate, Mr. Ira O. Knapp, the secretary be instructed to express to Mr. Knapp's family our appreciation of his services on this board during the many years past."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated Nov. 18, 1918, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 462.]

Q. When did you first become interested in Christian Science? A. In 1893.

Q. Where did you live at that time? A. Kansas City, Missouri.

Q. Were you then engaged in— Mr. Streeter—What was the other question? What is your question—the next to the last one?

Mr. Krauthoff—When did he first become interested in Christian Science.

Mr. Streeter—Oh, yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—And the answer was 1893.

Mr. Streeter—Yes.

Q. Did you then live at Kansas City, Missouri? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what business were you engaged? A. Manufacturing of clay products.

Q. In connection with your brother, I believe? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that an extensive business establishment? A. It was.

Q. And what interested you in Christian Science? A. The healing of one of the members of my family.

Q. What steps did you take after you became interested in Christian Science? A. I continued the study of Christian Science for six years.

Q. Did you become a practitioner of Christian Science? A. I did; I began to practise it at once.

Q. I mean by practitioner, in the sense of having your card in the Journal? A. After six years I gave up my business and went into the practice of Christian Science exclusively.

Q. And took out your card in the Journal? A. Soon thereafter, yes.

Q. What offices did you hold in the activities of the local church in Kansas City, Missouri? A. Why, I began at once to serve in the church in various capacities, as usher, Sunday School teacher, Sunday School superintendent, I was treasurer of the church, one of its Board of Directors, also the presiding officer of the church. Of course, these all came in turn, you understand.

Q. You mean presiding officer of the church or presiding officer of the Board of Directors of the church? A. Of the church at its business meetings.

Q. Yes. A. I was also First Reader of the church up until the time I left to come to Boston.

Q. Did you take what is commonly known as class instruction in the primary class? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then afterward were you taught further? A. Yes. I was called to the Metaphysical College in Boston in the years 1900 and 1901.

Q. And who was your teacher in the Metaphysical College? A. Edward A. Kimball.

Q. Were you thereafter taught by Mrs. Eddy while in her household? A. I was. I was taught in the Normal Class by Mrs. Eddy and given a certificate from her in that effect.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, taking up your work in the local church, I desire to first call your attention to the work that you did in the Sunday School, and I will ask you to state, from the work that you did as a Sunday School teacher in Kansas City and your subsequent experience in Christian Science, of what importance to the movement is the Sunday School work? A. It is considered of the greatest importance.

Q. And the holding of Sunday Schools is provided for in the Church Manual? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, a pleasant and friendly introduction of Mr. Dickey and a recounting of his activities is unobjectionable, but what is the importance of the Sunday School to any issue in this case? Why not pass on to those things that are really in issue?

Mr. Krauthoff—I will approach it in a moment and demonstrate its importance.

The Master—And may we not assume, without more, that all the Christian Scientists regard it as important?

Mr. Krauthoff—The work of the Sunday school?

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—And that it is provided for in the Church Manual?

The Master—That speaks for itself, I suppose.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Q. Are you familiar with the literature of the Christian Science movement as it appears from time to time in the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And do you recall that from time to time articles appear in these periodicals bearing upon the teaching in the Sunday schools? A. Yes.

Q. Do you regard it as expedient to have a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, in charge of its periodicals, a trustee publishing articles on a Sunday school provided for by the Church Manual, who is not in every way loyal to the Church Manual?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please.

A. No.

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Dickey, I will suggest that when I make an objection you refrain from answering until it is passed on by the Court.

Mr. Krauthoff—The answer may be stricken from the record.

The Witness—I certainly will do so, Mr. Whipple; I was not aware that you were going to object to that.

Mr. Whipple—if you will observe, I was already objecting before you answered.

The Witness—You didn't speak until I answered.

Mr. Whipple—On the other hand, I did; I was objecting before you spoke.

The Master—Well, let us settle this as with little friction as we can. Go on. It is objected to. I will hear what you want to say about the objection.

Mr. Krauthoff—The point we make about that, if Your Honor please, is

may I be heard for a moment on that? Mr. Dickey is charged at the bar of this Court with having acted arbitrarily and capriciously and not in good faith in the removal of Mr. Rowlands. He has a right to show his own state of mind and the reasons which actuated him in reaching the conclusion that he did.

The Master—Anything further?

Mr. Whipple—The only thing we have charged in the matter of bad faith is as stated in our bill, and this does not meet any charge of that sort or description.

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, yes.

Mr. Whipple—All we say is with regard to their removal that they have put up frivolous and baseless charges against Mr. Rowlands—utterly baseless; that the real reason they attempt to oust him is because he will not submit his trust, which came from Mrs. Eddy, to the dictation of these directors. That is all. That is what they are really trying to do, and that they are getting up charges which they really do not believe in and for which there is no foundation, as an ostensible excuse.

The Master—Mr. Dickey, as I understand the matter, voted for Mr. Rowlands' removal on certain specified grounds.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—Is this one of the certain specified grounds?

Mr. Krauthoff—The question of the right of the Board of Directors to give directions to the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society is one of the certain specified grounds. The claim in the bill is that we asked them, that is, the directors, to ask the trustees, to sign a memorandum giving the directors full control of the periodicals.

The Master—I do not find that is in the pleadings that raises a question about the Sunday Schools or the literature of the church regarding Sunday schools.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, the case involves the literature of the Church in its entirety, the claim of the plaintiffs being that they have the right to publish the literature of the Church in its entirety, without any control on the part of The Mother Church of its own literature. We are offering to prove that an essential part of this literature is articles written on Sunday schools, which in and of themselves are created and provided for by the Church Manual, which, in the very nature of things, cannot be accurately treated from the standpoint of Christian Science without adhering to the Manual; and that this man, this defendant, does not regard it as expedient to keep in office as a trustee to publish literature on the subject of Sunday schools, a man who is not loyal to this Manual. Now, that is the whole case so far as the plaintiffs are concerned. He claims the right to write articles on our Sunday schools, and sell them in our churches without our having anything to say about it.

The Master—I think you had better come at once to the proof of good faith in regard to the specified grounds. I am very anxious to avoid going into any field that will take us beyond the issues in the case.

Mr. Krauthoff—As I understand it, if Your Honor please, that is one of the controversies in this case, whether the Publishing Society can publish lectures and sell them to the Christian Science churches, and in the reading rooms of the Christian Science churches, without those churches having anything to do with the publication of them. In addition to that, if Your Honor please, there is another issue tendered by this bill, and that is that The Mother Church is consisting of reading alternately from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, written by Mrs. Eddy.

Q. Do you know of anything, Mr. Dickey, that makes the Bible, together with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the only preachers in all these Christian Science churches throughout the world, outside of the order of Mrs. Eddy in that respect which was adopted and became a part of the Church Manual?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Krauthoff—It seems to me, if Your Honor please, that we do have the right to show, as against people who are claiming the right to prepare their sermons for us, that the manner and the arrangement of these sermons is of such importance that we have some rights in the premises with respect to them.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I think that counsel do not understand quite what they are doing or he is doing. It is quite possible that this Board of Directors, with the assistance of counsel, could construct a better project, a better method of spreading the gospel of Christian Science than Mrs. Eddy did, quite possibly they may; but we are dealing with the method that she created, and she provided as to how these lessons should be prepared,—the Bible Lessons,—how they should be read, who should be appointed to do it; and your suggestion is that you desire to substitute the opinion and judgment as to how that should be done of this gentleman and yourself rather than that of Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, we had not thought at this stage of the case that we would be called upon to argue it, but in order that Mr. Whipple may know just exactly the falsity of his accusation with respect to us, our position is this: We take the inspired word of Mary Baker Eddy as a complete whole, and they should be read, who should be appointed to do it; and your suggestion is that you desire to substitute the opinion and judgment as to how that should be done of this gentleman and yourself rather than that of Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I gain anything, but you may get an answer to that question if he can answer it. A. I know of nothing outside of the Christian Science Manual that does that.

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please, because that was not the question. Do you know anything outside of Mrs. Eddy's orders with regard to it?

Mr. Krauthoff—The Master—I cannot see how we get into any trouble if you will pardon me. If Your Honor please, he is not asked what the Manual provides. He is asked a plain, simple question.

The Master—Certainly.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, in the work that you did at Kansas City, Mo., did you become acquainted with the nature of the reading rooms conducted by branch churches? A. Yes, I did.

Q. And have you since become more familiar with the work of the reading rooms done generally? A. I have.

Q. What literature is sold in these reading rooms? A. All the literature that is published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Bibles in addition to that.

Q. And that of course includes the works of Mary Baker Eddy? A. Yes.

Q. At one time they were not published by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. That is true.

Q. Who conducts these reading rooms? A. They are conducted by the branch churches, by a librarian appointed or elected by the church.

Q. And does The Mother Church conduct several of its own? A. It does.

Q. Do Christian Scientists, so far as you know, attend any lectures on Christian Science given at other places than given in churches of the Christian Science denomination by members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church? A. They do not attend lectures on Christian Science given by the By-Laws which we have been given?

Mr. Krauthoff—I believe it has been provided in a by-law. I thought it would be helpful to have Mr. Dickey state the form and structure of this situation.

Q. And does this literature include the periodicals published by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes.

Q. And when these lectures are so published are they sold by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. They are.

Q. To whom? A. To the Christian Scientists and members of The Mother Church at large.

Q. And to branch churches? A. And to the reading rooms of branch churches, yes, sir.

Q. Do you regard it as expedient to have charge of the publication of lectures delivered by members of The Mother Church a person who is not obedient to the Church Manual?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please.

A. No.

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Dickey, I will suggest that when I make an objection you refrain from answering until it is passed on by the Court.

Mr. Krauthoff—The answer may be stricken from the record.

The Witness—I certainly will do so, Mr. Whipple; I was not aware that you were going to object to that.

Mr. Whipple—if you will observe, I was already objecting before you answered.

The Witness—You didn't speak until I answered.

Mr. Whipple—On the other hand, I did; I was objecting before you spoke.

The Master—Well, let us settle this as with little friction as we can. Go on. It is objected to. I will hear what you want to say about the objection.

Mr. Krauthoff—The point we make about that, if Your Honor please, is

this. The Christian Science Publishing Society claims the right to publish lectures on Christian Science and to sell them to branch churches of The Mother Church, without The Mother Church having anything to say about what shall be contained in those lectures. Mr. Rowlands has been removed from office by a vote of Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Dickey is charged with bad faith in the casting of that vote. We are now offer to prove by Mr. Dickey, as one of the elements of his good faith, that he regards it as an expedient reason within the meaning of the Deed of Trust to remove from office Mr. Rowlands.

Mr. Krauthoff—And we will take the same exception.

Q. In your work in the branch church at Kansas City you served as Reader, I believe you said? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you briefly describe the manner in which the services in a Christian Science Church are conducted? A. They are conducted by—

The Master—Is that strictly necessary for the purposes of the case?

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, I believe that it is or would not have asked it.

The Master—I will, take a long time and I cannot see that it comes near enough to anything we have got decide to make it material.

Mr. Krauthoff—I will explain the materiality of it. The plaintiffs in the case at bar claim the sole right to prepare the sermons to be read in the Christian Science churches of the world, without the Christian Science churches of the world having anything to say about the preparation of those sermons. In order to understand the precise importance of that controversy it becomes necessary for the Court to be advised as to just what these sermons are and how they are prepared.

The Master—I do not think that is necessary any further than that they are used in the services of the Church.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, if I have progressed as far as in Your Honor's consciousness I am grateful to know it.

Q. What sermons are read in these branch churches, Mr. Dickey? A. The sermons prepared by The Christian Science Publishing Society through its Bible Lessons Committee.

Q. Consisting of what? A. Consisting of reading alternately from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, written by Mrs. Eddy.

Q. Do you know of anything, Mr. Dickey, that makes the Bible, together with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the only preachers in all these Christian Science churches throughout the world, outside of the order of Mrs. Eddy in that respect which was adopted and became a part of the Church Manual?

Q. And they are arranged as shown in the Christian Science Quarterly which has been introduced in evidence? A. Yes.

Q. What is the importance of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY AS CITIZENSHIP BUILDER

Ways of Service in Americanization Work Are Pointed at the Informal Library Institute at Simmons College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The public library is a very desirable place in which to build up citizenship, speakers emphasized at the informal library institute, held by the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts at Simmons College, July 15-17, inclusive. They also told of how the libraries were busily engaged in helping immigrants to become citizens long before the activity became known as "Americanization."

Libraries have been teaching immigrant children to love good stories in the English language, tales of patriotism and folklore as well as fairy stories, and books on "how to do" and "how to make," say the librarians. Also, books with settings in their native land have brought them to look upon the library as a friend indeed. Adults of many tongues have come to borrow books which gave simple lessons in the English language, in fundamental United States civics and in how to improve their ability to make a living.

Libraries a Vital Factor

And if Americanization is accepted in its broadest and latest definition, that of teaching all the people in the United States how to realize their full powers and opportunities as citizens, then the libraries have ever been a vital factor indeed. As a most fitting center for community work, those who had parts upon the institute's program brought out that in the first place the library is one building, in the community where every one, regardless of who he is, of how much he knows or how much he has, may come and receive equal privileges with all. For this reason the non-English speaking and he of little education or means has learned that the public library is almost without limits in helpfulness and human intelligence. They go to the librarians in every sort of perplexity, private or otherwise, and expect to get or to find out what they seek.

During the Tuesday morning session of the institute, in dealing particularly with Americanization, it was further shown that many immigrant men and women would go to a library but would not go to a schoolhouse. Then, too, the library usually has a hall or room very congenial for class work. And, in the library, when any special books, the latest reports or best sources of information were at any time needed for the class work or in the midst of it, such tools were right at hand, in abundance and definitely arranged.

Ways of Service Pointed Out

"The Library and the Community," the subject handled by Miss Margaret Jackson, instructor in New York Public Library School, brought to those attending the institute a survey of the different ways in which the public library may serve the community, and the ways Miss Jackson pointed out were so manifold, so big, and so progressive that the average layman upon hearing them might easily have wondered how this institution where one goes to get books could come to deserve so many benefits.

Afterward, another speaker, Miss Theresa Hitchler of the Brooklyn Public Library, explained that of all that goes to make up the library, the librarian is the all-important head upon which the success and the value of the institution depends; that an able librarian fills the position of a director of citizenship, community experience for the distribution of knowledge, and promoter of civic brotherhood.

Librarians from various cities in the State related experiences in working with people from other lands; how the library held sewing and cooking classes, musical and dramatic entertainments with only the immigrants in native costume taking part; what remarkable success obtained when international art exhibits were conducted, and how the libraries in some instances are doing almost as much outside the library and away from it as in it—how the library is going out through the community as well as welcoming the people to the good things within its own walls.

SASKATCHEWAN LAND INQUIRIES

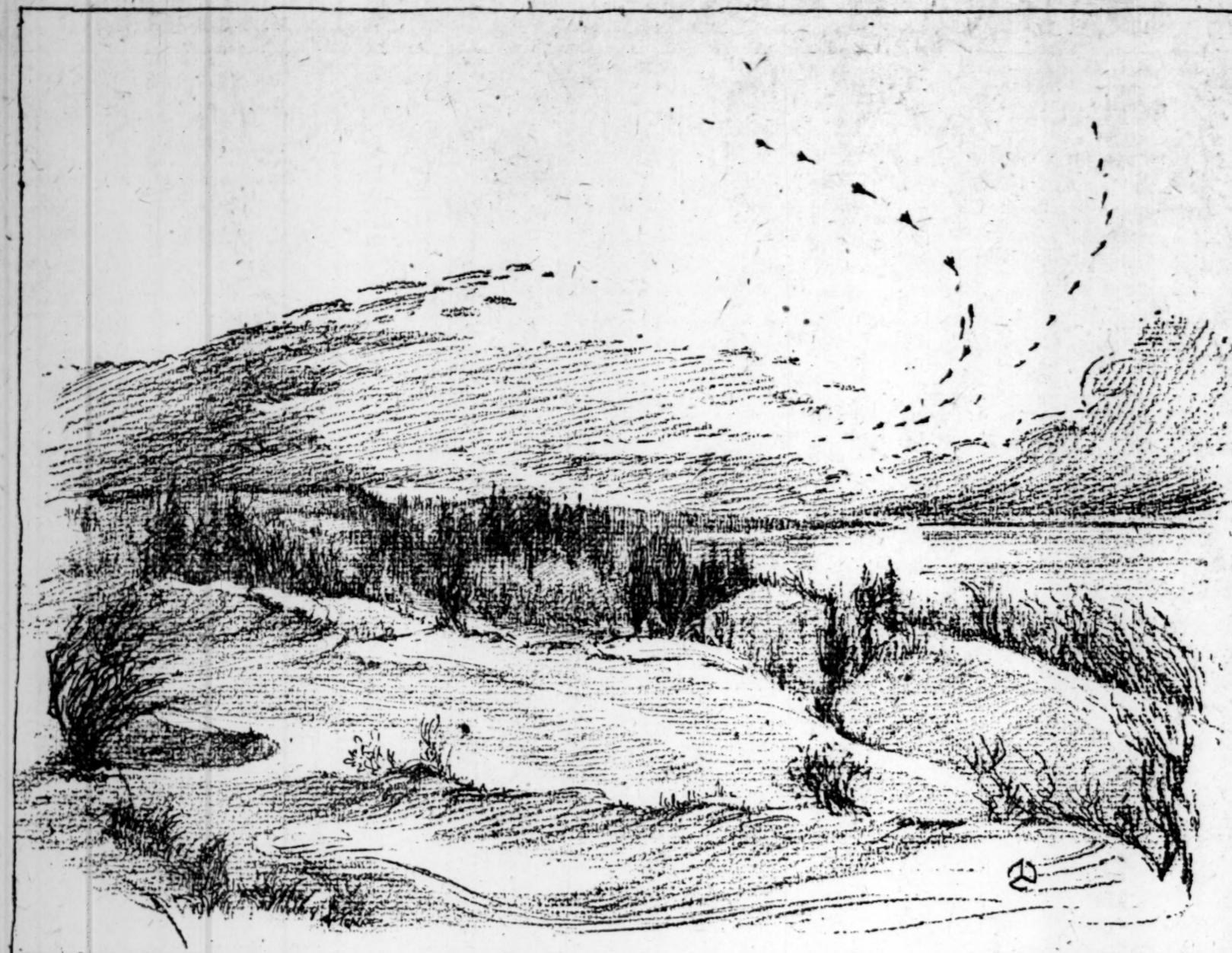
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Much advertising is being given this Province in the United States as the result of the work of the Saskatchewan Land Settlement Association, formed at the instigation of the Dominion Department of Immigration recently for the purpose of handling inquiries concerning farm lands received by the offices of the Canadian Immigration authorities in the United States. During the past month 6000 letters have been received by the association and distributed among the members, who under the provisions of the by-laws, must answer the inquirers fully. From the nature of the letters received it is stated by the secretary of the association that conditions in this Province are quite imperfectly understood in the United States.

PRINCE AND THE SIX NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRANTFORD, Ontario—When the Prince of Wales visits this city in October he will make a motor trip to the Six Nations Reserve in the valley of the Grand River, a few miles from here, where he will be made a chief of the Mohawk tribe. This position was once held by the celebrated Joseph Brant, who adhered to the British side in the Revolutionary War and came to upper Canada at its termination, bringing his tribe with him from New York State.



Michigan sand dunes moving in from the lake

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE MOUNTAINS TRAVEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THREE OAKS, Michigan—While sand merchants each year ship away more and more of the famous Indiana sand dunes, to make building material for the great manufacturing region at the foot of Lake Michigan, farther up on the shores of the lake, in the State of Michigan, patch of the drifting dunes has been preserved by the "Warren Foundation." The Indiana dunes are well moored. Their chief danger is that they will be dug up and carried away before they are set aside for a national park. The Michigan dunes need more than legislation to hold them down.

A "foundation" hereabouts means a corporate creation of recent Michigan statute by conformity with which a person of possessions without giving up possession for public use without letting go entirely. That is, properties can be dedicated to public use and care, while title does not pass from the owner. In that sense the Chamberlain Museum, Warren Woods and Drifting Dunes are now in possession of the public—for preservation, study and admiration.

The crest is perpetually sliding over and downward. The cumulative effect is seen at the bottom of the landward slope, where the marking stakes have been driven.

The Warren Dune reaches inland from the lake edge for three-quarters of a mile, and it is about half a mile wide at the lake base, and it is still moving inland.

"But the vegetation will get it before long," said the museum director. "There is a limit to the journey even of this one."

The Town of Three Oaks

Edward Kirk Warren's father was a preacher in the struggling little western community of Three Oaks, coming from Vermont. Warren, the son, was 14 when he set foot in Michigan. His fortune was made when he began manufacturing "featherbone," a substitute for the whalebone strips our grandmothers carried as stiffening for their stays. He began taking chicken and turkey feathers and shredding the quills, stitching the strips together and so producing narrow thin lengths of a pliable, resilient substance which has supplanted whalebone and steel to a considerable extent all over the world.

The factory is still here, dominating the village physically as Edward Kirk Warren dominated it financially and socially, employing 300 "hands," most of whom were girls from surrounding farmsteads.

These dunes are mountains in miniature. They have their peaks and crests, their rounded domes and precipices, the vast natural amphitheaters of any mountain range; and they stretch for imperial distances along the curving shore. The wonder of them all, in the long stretch from below the Indiana State line to the mouth of the St. Joseph River in Michigan, is the great Warren Dune.

The dunes move in from the lake on to the great level plain, where fruit farmers have their little tracts and their bungalows, but sooner or later the vegetation struggling against their onset, conquers and holds them fast. To the left of a ravine which leads to the Warren Dune there is a dune which has been so captured and held fast.

Perhaps 50 feet up from the plain this ravine becomes an amphitheater among the hill crests. Here stand tamaracs, elms and butternuts, many of them 100 feet tall, but topped by 250 feet by the brow of the Warren Dune. Here they stand motionless and sheltered but doomed. Their fate is clearly seen in the spectacle of other great trees, cropping out of the tawny hillside, some beginning to be buried, some half buried and others at the crest completely hidden beneath the shifting sand.

Travel One Foot a Month

Stakes driven by George R. Fox, director of the museum, show that the dunes move about one foot a month, until the trees and bushes on the sheltered landward side manage to aggregate a strength in their roots and stalks that holds back the moving monsters of sand. Going up and down the Warren Dune the visitor has the curious experience of passing through treetops. The tips of elms that once stood at full length on a level plain, stick up in the sand waste like dried bushes.

Where did all this sand come from and what makes it move? One naturally wants to know.

As for the first part of the question, this sand is quartz, mainly. A few grains peeped at through a micro-

scope reveal particles as clear as glass.

This pulverized quartz was ground off the rock surface of the earth in geological ages by the ice. Mammoth rivers carried it as silt down into the hollow, which by recession of the waters became Lake Michigan. The movement of the waters piled it in great hillocks.

What then, makes these hills move today? The wind, of course.

In the lakeward face of the dune is a mammoth hollow, lunar shaped, its depth inland. It is an excavation in the face of the dune dug by the winds. The sands roll up the face of the hill and pile over the top, slowly, silently, and insidiously.

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WINNIPEG'S NEW WATER SUPPLY

Great Engineering Feat Just Completed Includes a Conduit Almost 100 Miles Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—There has recently been completed in Winnipeg one of the great engineering feats of the North American continent, the construction of a conduit almost 100 miles in length which brings a practically inexhaustible supply of soft water from Shoal Lake, Ontario, to the inhabitants of Greater Winnipeg. There are only four other communities in the world that have gone a greater distance to secure their water supply than the Greater Winnipeg Water District, which includes nearly all the municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg. The Shoal Lake water has been brought here at a total cost of almost \$16,000,000, although the original estimates only called for \$13,500,000. The increase in the cost of materials and labor due to the war were responsible for the additional expense.

The evolution in a few years of Winnipeg's water supply system from a few wells whose combined capacity was measured by barrels, to the best and most modern system available, capable of delivering 85,000,000 gallons per day of the finest soft water, is a substantial indication of the growth of the city of Winnipeg. In the early days in Winnipeg—that is in the eighties—the citizens obtained water from men who made deliveries from square tanks mounted on wheels, or in winter from large barrels drawn on sleds. The water was taken from wells, scattered over the town. Deliveries were made in this manner, even after the installation of a systematized supply and were continued until a sufficient number of houses were fitted with piping to make this business of delivering water unprofitable.

After the city outgrew the barrel system of water delivery, a number of artesian wells supplied the needs of the citizens until April, 1919, when the present Shoal Lake water was forced through the mains.

A Grand Reservoir

It is an interesting fact, that on the evening of Feb. 21, 1884, Dr. Agnew in reading a paper on "Our Water Supply" before the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, advocated Shoal Lake as the logical source of Winnipeg's future water supply.

"This beautiful lake, a part of the Lake of the Woods, is the grandest reservoir to which we must ultimately look," he asserted. "This lake embossed in Laurentian rocks, is about 300 feet higher than Winnipeg, and as there is no intervening height of land, the water might be brought by a system of canals and pipes to the top of Birs Hill, and from that elevation distributed to the city by the ordinary system of distribution pipes. Should this plan be found feasible in practice, the first cost would be the only cost. There can be no doubt from the geological situation of the lake and its catch basin, the water is not surpassed for purity on this continent."

Certain lands required had to be

purchased—some from the Hudson's Bay Company, some from the Indians, through whose reserve the final stretch of aqueduct was projected.

The reserve lands cost \$5 per acre for 300 acres and in addition the Greater Winnipeg Water District purchased the whole of Indian Bay, 3000 acres, bottom and all for 50 cents an acre. A quarter section near Winnipeg was also purchased to give accommodation to the reservoir when Winnipeg's consumption of water reaches 25,000,000 gallons of water per day. The present rate of daily consumption is approximately 7,000,000 gallons.

An indication of the magnitude of the work lies in the eight river crossings which have been made—seven of them effected during the winter. The Falcon River, the Boggy River twice, the Birch River, the Brokenhead River, the Whitewater River, and the Seine River all had to be excavated underneath their beds and syphon-like tunnels of concrete eight feet in diameter constructed from one side to the other. At the rivers, spillways have been constructed so that at any time the water can be diverted and the aqueduct emptied for inspection and repairs.

From Shoal Lake to the Birch River the duct is wide enough for a boat to pass down for inspection purposes and hooks and rings at the head of the river syphons to raise the boat so that it can cross the river on the surface.

Tunnel Below Red River

The final step in bringing Shoal Lake water to Winnipeg was the construction of a tunnel driven 50 feet below the level of the Red River. The tunnel is unique in itself, being the only one in Canada to be driven beneath the bed of a river for the purpose of carrying water, and its construction was a monumental task.

The original scheme of financing for the water project was for the sale on the British market of inscribed stock, 40-year term, bearing 4½ per cent interest. A small amount of this long-term stock was sold in the fall of 1914 prior to the war. The British market closed with the outbreak of

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JOHNSTON BEATS BROOKLYN STAR

San Francisco Player Is Forced to Play Three Sets in the United States National Clay Court Tennis Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The three California players in the United States national clay-court tennis championship race continued their advance at the expense of the eastern and middle western players Wednesday in the fifth round of the men's singles. A. B. Gravem of Berkeley, eliminated C. A. Major Jr. of New York, in straight sets 9-7, 6-0, R. G. Kinsey of San Francisco, defeated P. S. Brain of Minneapolis, 6-4, 6-1, and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, New York, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.

Major put up a hard fight in the first set; but Gravem solved his slow drives toward the end of the match and in the second round went after the easterner hard, driving fast and true to Major's back court. He soon had his opponent running from side to side to make returns and went through the second set with a love score.

Johnston was given a real battle by Voshell. The coast player was more successful in taking the net and his powerful forehand was good for points numerous times.

One of the upsets of the tournament took place in the fifth round of the men's singles when L. H. Waldener of Winnetka, Illinois, who won his fifth trophy as sectional doubles champion of the west 15 years ago, eliminated H. T. Byford, one of the favorites of the Chicago contingent, in three hard-fought sets. Waldener is president of the Western Lawn Tennis Association, and is one of the veterans of the game. He is a left-hand player and his top sling shots and cross court strokes put Byford on the run.

W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association champion, defeated R. H. Burdick of Chicago in the most exciting court battle of the tournament, 7-5, 10-12, 7-5.

Westbrook played for every point more carefully than Burdick, but the latter's driving, and particularly his overhead smashes of attempts to lob were extremely spectacular. After the lead alternated in the first set, Westbrook finally clinched it when he heightened his pace toward the end and was successful in taking Burdick out of position with sharp shots to the four corners of the court.

Both changed courts for the second set and renewed their play with even more fire than that of the rallies which closed the first set. Burdick was inclined to settle with fast, quick drives, meeting the ball in the rise of the bound. In his eagerness to put every element of speed into his strokes, the player beat a tattoo to Westbrook's back court when he had the advantage of position, but his smashing style made him prone to reckless use of his openings, and he erred on smashes which might have made points.

Burdick had a lead of 4-2 in games in the deciding set but could not stanch the Detroit man. Westbrook inched up on the Chicago man by starting plays, still Burdick grew more spindrift with his shots trying to hasten the finish by hitting the ball hard. This caused the error which lost for him.

The low, hard drives which shot off R. G. Kinsey's racket and just skimmed the net, landing without much bounce deep into his opponent's court, gave the San Francisco player a victory in straight sets against P. S. Brain of Minneapolis, 6-4, 6-1. The match was in the fifth round of men's singles.

In the first set, Brain had some success in forcing his way to the net where he volleyed well, and for a short time seemed to have broken Kinsey's attack; but the Californian gauged Brain's play, and began passing him with the hard drives down the alley line, and before Brain could pull together and improvise a new style of play against the alert Pacific coast man, the match was gone.

Brain was the second and last of the Minneapolis players to drop from the running, as in the morning, T. N. Jayne of the same city defeated his fourth-round match to S. H. Voshell of Brooklyn. Voshell was scheduled against W. M. Johnston later in the day, and in consideration of the fact that Jayne originally had been on the program to play the Brooklyn man on Tuesday afternoon, Jayne felt it would be sportsmanship to default in order to permit Voshell to go into the match against Johnston, ex-national tennis champion, without the exertion of a morning game to hamper his efforts.

Play in the women's events opened with Miss Jude Stephens of Detroit, Miss Corinne Gould of St. Louis, and Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago, starting off in the play. In the first round Miss M. K. Vorhees of Chicago eliminated Mrs. Ralph Field of Cincinnati, 6-6, 6-3, 10-8 in a keen contest.

Mrs. Field is one of the holders of the national clay court doubles of last season and Miss Vorhees' victory, although one strictly on merit of the play, was a surprise.

MEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

R. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated T. N. Jayne, Minneapolis, by default.

C. A. Major, New York, defeated A. L. Green Jr., Chicago, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

A. B. Gravem, Berkeley, defeated Benjamin A. Kinsey, 6-1, 6-4.

W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated F. O. Justice, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-2.

L. H. Waldener, Winnetka, defeated C. W. Fowler, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2.

Fifth Round

R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated P. S. Brain, Minneapolis, 6-4, 6-1.

WASHINGTON IS IN SIXTH PLACE

Senators Pass Boston Red Sox in American League Baseball Championship Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	48	37	.583
New York	42	30	.583
Cleveland	43	33	.565
Detroit	40	34	.540
St. Louis	39	34	.534
Washington	33	42	.434
Boston	31	41	.426
Philadelphia	19	53	.263

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Cleveland	3	Boston	2
Washington	2	New York	0
St. Louis	5	Philadelphia	4
Warren	0	St. Louis	0
Chicago	6-4	6-8	6-1

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—All four games scheduled to be played in the American League baseball pennant race yesterday afternoon were contested and as a result of Washington's victory over Chicago while Cleveland was defeating Boston, the Senators have moved up into sixth place at the expense of the Red Sox.

Washington was the only eastern team to win a game, the Senators easily defeating the Chicago White Sox by a score of 11 to 1. Cleveland won from the Boston Red Sox in a hard-fought game 3 to 1; while St. Louis easily shut out New York, 5 to 0. Detroit was the other winning team, the Tigers requiring 14 innings to secure a verdict over the Philadelphia Athletics by a score of 5 to 4.

WASHINGTON BATS HARD

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Washington Senators defeated the Chicago White Sox, 11 to 1, Wednesday in a game that was featured by the apparent ability of the visitors to hit White Sox pitchers almost at will. The locals gave a miserable exhibition in their bat work. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	1	11	15	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Samuel Hardy, Chicago, and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated O. F. Guyton and Bradley Guyton, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.

S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated W. H. Hadwell and J. T. Ward, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.

W. D. McLean, San Francisco, and L. R. Campbell, Chicago, defeated H. M. Ellwood and A. C. Neilson, Chicago, 5-7, 6-2, 6-1.

W. T. Hayes and H. A. Biessat, Chicago, defeated W. H. Hadwell and R. Parker, Chicago, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Benjamin Dooley, Yonkers, and C. E. Schaff, Chicago, defeated Davison Oberh and E. M. Carson, St. Louis, 8-6, 6-3.

Third Round

J. F. Kenfield and W. S. Miller, Chicago, defeated H. B. Ingerson and G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, 6-3, 6-6, 6-4.

W. T. Tilden, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated S. E. Bates and C. E. Schaff, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.

Samuel Hardy, Chicago, and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated O. F. Guyton and Bradley Guyton, Chicago, 6-0, 6-2.

S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated W. H. Hadwell and J. T. Ward, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.

W. D. McLean, San Francisco, and L. R. Campbell, Chicago, defeated H. M. Ellwood and A. C. Neilson, Chicago, 5-7, 6-2, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Miss Hollis Letts, Lake Forest, defeated Miss Frances House, Chicago, 6-5, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss M. K. Vorhees, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Ralph Field, Cincinnati, 4-6, 6-3, 10-8.

Miss Corinne Gould, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. J. E. Barnes, Chicago, 6-6, 6-8.

Mrs. M. F. Liebton, Chicago, defeated Mrs. H. J. Loewe, Muskegon, 6-3, 6-6.

Miss Marie Quale, Chicago, defeated Miss Katherine Waldo, Chicago, 8-6, 6-2.

Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, defeated Miss Caroline Herdrich, Indianapolis, 6-1, 6-2.

Second Round

Miss Judi Stephens, Detroit, defeated Mrs. Richard Bradley, Chicago, 6-0, 6-4.

Mrs. Harry Peters, Cleveland, defeated Miss Hollis Letts, Lake Forest, 6-4, 6-1.

SHOCKER PITCHES FINELY

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The New York Highlanders were held to four scattered hits Wednesday by Shocker and the Browns won easily, 5 to 0. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DETROIT WINS IN FOURTEENTH

DETROIT, Michigan.—The Philadelphia Athletics and Detroit Tigers batted for 14 innings Wednesday before the Tigers finally put across a winning tally and won the contest 5 to 4. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston

Cincinnati at Brooklyn

Chicago at New York

St. Louis at Philadelphia

DETROIT at Boston

Philadelphia at New York

St. Louis at Philadelphia

DETROIT at Chicago

TOP PRICES FOR
WESTERN WOOL

Although High Level for Fine
Wools Is Still Maintained,
Signs Point to a Demand for
Coarser Grades in Fall

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—All indications point to a cheviot season in the fall the world over, especially as this kind of goods is fully 25 per cent cheaper than those of a finer quality. Fine wools are selling at the high limit just at present, but with the prospect mentioned in view, manufacturers will be turning their attention to the medium grades.

At 75 cents, or even \$1, there is the same margin of profit to be made as in the finer grades at \$1.75, and relatively more goods can be turned out. It is thought, however, that there will not be enough medium wool to run the machinery, and this will strengthen the demand.

Fine Wool Still in Demand

This does not mean that there is a let-up yet in the demand for fine wool. On the contrary, the supply is still short of requirements, as is shown by the prices being fetched. The Montana clip sold at very high figures, and the balance of the western clip, what there is left of it, is probably only 20 per cent, will bring top prices.

The \$7,000,000 cargo which arrived last week from Montevideo, although one of the most valuable brought here in years, was nothing more than a help, and it is safe to say that practically all was spoken before it arrived. South American wool has advanced 7 cents.

Reviewing the situation, it is apparent that the rise of 10 cents a pound in the grease from early buying to the present time, has been unnecessary, the cause simply being undue competition. The big producers certainly would have sold for 50 cents, and the price of 60 cents and over has been brought about by the dealers.

Surplus for England

The price in London went off this week, although no considerable decline is looked for, inasmuch as the demand for goods, tops and yarns is still in excess of the supply.

England has virtually the whole of last year's Australian clip to take as well as this year's, and this will give her a good surplus.

Heads of departments are desirous of getting wool in cheaper to the manufacturers and are endeavoring to reduce the price 25 to 30 cents so as to bring it to the level set by the government. The opposing factor, however, is the present scarcity caused by undue competition.

It is anticipated that American buyers will be allowed in the market soon but, the likelihood is that they will only tend to keep the price up. England can sell her cross-bred wools at 80 cents a pound and make money, and this kind of wool is selling here for \$1.10 to \$1.30.

RAILROAD STOCKS
ARE IN DEMAND

There was a strong demand for some of the railroad stocks in the late trading yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange. Prices moved up vigorously. Industrial specialties also were conspicuous, showing both losses and gains at the close. Total sales were in the neighborhood of 1,800,000 shares. New Haven was prominent in the advance, recording a net gain of 5%. St. Paul gained 5%, Rock Island 1%, Chesapeake 1, New York Central 1%, Northern Pacific 1. Gains of a point or more were numerous among the rails. American Woolens was up 5% at the close. Mexican Petroleum gained 7%. Crucible lost 4, General Motors 3 1/2, Bethlehem 2 1/4, Baldwin 3 1/2. On the Boston exchange gains of 1 to 4 1/2 points were established.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The new ferro-manganese price at Pittsburgh is \$115 a ton for 60 per cent grade, an advance of \$5.

More than 132,000 tractors were produced in the United States last year. This year's production is estimated at nearly 315,000.

William G. McAdoo has been retained by the government of Chile as financial adviser in charge of its efforts to negotiate a loan in the United States of approximately \$30,000,000 to rehabilitate government-owned railroads.

Illustrating what a six-shilling rise in the price of British coal means, the Federation of British Industries, representing \$25,000,000 in capital, says that engineering products must be increased from 3 per cent to 10 per cent; textiles from 3 per cent to 4 per cent; chemicals, gas, and electricity, 10 per cent; steel, \$6 per ton, bricks, 5 per cent; and glass, from 5 per cent to 10 per cent.

CAR DEMURRAGE RATES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United States Railroad Administration has filed with the Public Service Commission a schedule of car demurrage rates calling for material changes from present rates. At present cars are allowed 48 hours free-time after which \$3 is charged for the first four days, \$6 for the next three days and \$10 for each succeeding day. The new rates leave free-time unchanged, but \$2 for each of the first four days is charged, with an additional charge of \$5 for each succeeding day until the car is released.

FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—During June, 1919, \$11,267,850 was lent to farmers of the United States by the Federal Land banks on long time first mortgages, according to the Farm Loan Board.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.04 1/2 off 1/2¢.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 3 1/2 higher at 54 1/4d.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Am Beet Sugar	92 1/2	93 1/2	92	93 1/2	1/2
Am Bosch	119	120	119	119	0
Am Can	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	1/2
Am Car & Fwy	138	138	132	132	0
Am Int Corp	112 1/2	113 1/2	112	113 1/2	1/2
Am Smelters	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	0
Am Star	139 1/2	141	139 1/2	140 1/2	1/2
Am Woolen	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	0
Anaconda	126 1/2	127	125	123	-2
Atchison	78 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	0
A G & W	102 1/2	101	102 1/2	102 1/2	0
Bald Loco	120	121	118 1/2	118 1/2	0
Beth & Ohio	45 1/2	47	45 1/2	47	0
Beth Steel B	109	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0
B R T	31 1/2	32	30 1/2	32	1/2
Can Pacific	167 1/2	169	168 1/2	169	0
Cen Leather	114 1/2	116 1/2	113	113	0
Chandler	228	230	225	229	1
C M & St P	48	50	45	50	5
C R I & P	204	212	204	212	0
Cochrane	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	0
Crusible Steel	142 1/2	144 1/2	136	139 1/2	1/2
Cuba Cane	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	0
do pfd	38 1/2	37	36	37	1/2
End Johnson	82	83	81 1/2	83	1/2
Eric	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	0
Farmers Motors	236 1/2	236 1/2	234	236 1/2	0
Goodrich	86	88	85	85	0
Int Mfrs Mar	64	66 1/2	62 1/2	65 1/2	1/2
Inspiration	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	0
Kennecott	57 1/2	58 1/2	55 1/2	57 1/2	0
Max Motor	45 1/2	43 1/2	42	42 1/2	0
Max Pet	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	0
Mo Pacific	37	37 1/2	36 1/2	37	1/2
N Y N H & H	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	1/2
No Pacific	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	0
Ohio Cities Gas	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	0
Ohio Am Pet	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	0
Ohio Gas	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	0
Pierce-Arrow	67 1/2	68 1/2	62 1/2	68 1/2	0
Ray Cane	26 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	0
Reading	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	0
Roy Dutch N Y	117	118 1/2	117	117	0
Roy I & St	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	0
Pac	54	54	54	54	0
Sinclair Oil	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	0
Studebaker	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	0
Texas	108 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
Texaco & Pacific	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
U S Rubber	124 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	0
U S Steel	127 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	0
U S Food	114 1/2	115	113	113	0
U S Copper	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	0
Westing Air	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	0
Wool	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	0
Total sales	1,882,300	shares	38 1/2	38 1/2	0

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Lib 3 1/2s	99 25	99 30	98 28	99 25	1/2
Lib 1st 4s	92 50	92 55	92 45	92 50	0
Lib 2nd 4s	93 25	93 30	92 30	93 25	0
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	95 00	95 05	94 90	95 00	0
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	94 00	94 05	93 90	94 00	0
Lib 4th 4 1/2s	94 98	95 02	94 90	94 98	0
Victory 4 1/2s	98 98	99 00	98 90	98 98	0
Victory 3 1/2s	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	0

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GERMAN PRE-WAR
FOREIGN COMMERCE

Tendency of Leading Exports
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NEW YORK, New York—Germany developed its pre-war export trade largely in contiguous markets, Austria-Hungary, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Denmark. It exported heavily to the United Kingdom, its best customer, but also drew heavily on that country for raw material. The United States, Russia, and Argentina figure as its chief sources of supply of raw material but the dominions and dependencies of the British Empire contributed formidably to its industrial activity.

Its export trade in dyes, furs, and coarse textiles, as well as in coal and iron is expected to undergo some change in consequence of territorial readjustment. Yet this modification may be found to leave undisturbed a substantial residuum of German foreign investment which will be eventually reflected in foreign trade.

Since January, 1916, United States aggregate exports to Germany have not exceeded \$25,000,000. They do not cover a dollar of "new" business.

Although United States imports from Germany did not fluctuate much in value in the five years preceding the war, the tendency of the leading exports of cotton, copper, wheat, lard, oil, pine wood and farm machinery was upward.

The following figures show United States exports to and imports from Germany for a period of years, with tables of chief commodities exchanged:

Exports to Imps from Exp. bal.

1914.....\$15,294,956 \$19,359,568 \$8,905,820

1915.....351,920,541 184,211,322 17,118,189

1916.....260,450,820 186,042,844 14,116,206

1917.....151,920,541

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Kitchen Shelf Travels

"The Moon Is Made of Green Cheese"

"Miss Mattie," said Beth, one day when she was visiting her next door neighbor, "how do the holes get into Swiss cheese?"

"I think that is something every child wonders about. I know I did," answered Miss Mattie, smiling at her recollections. "How do you think they get in?"

"I don't know. They don't poke them in, do they?"

"I think that would be a very tedious affair, even if it were possible. No, it is part of the process, and these holes are called 'eyes'; but, so you will understand all about them, it might be well to see what we know about cheese in general."

"Oh, we can take a journey then, can't we, on our traveling carpet?" cried Beth, wriggling herself back in the big rocker until her feet stuck straight out in front of her. "Maybe we can go and see the cheese that the moon is made of."

Miss Mattie laughed. "I am afraid that would be rather too much of an undertaking, even for our carpet; but there will be no wanting of places to visit, for there are more than 150 kinds of cheese being made in Europe and America at the present time. The process of manufacture is the same in many respects, for all cheese making is the separating of the curds and fats in the milk from the water or whey, but great variety can be obtained by varying the different processes. Much depends on the kind and condition of the milk used, the way the curds are handled, the seasoning, and especially the manner in which it is ripened or cured. Some cheeses are made from sweet milk, some from sour. Some cheeses, like cottage and Neufchâtel cheese, have to be eaten while fresh and other cheeses take months to ripen, or even years."

"Years!" repeated Beth, in astonishment. "Oh, Miss Mattie, I wouldn't like that cheese."

"I know a little girl who eats Swiss cheese every time I have it, and a good Swiss cheese takes at least eight to ten months to ripen, and then probably many more months elapse before it is all sold. Cheese is one of the oldest foods we have. It was a common food long before butter was known, and was familiar to both the Greeks and Romans. Cheese, made from sheep's milk, was used by the early Egyptians, and the Romans made many kinds of it; some they flavored with, spices and herbs, and others were smoked in the process of curing. Every country has its special kinds in which it excels. The richer the milk is, the finer will be the cheese, and that is why, in order to have good cheese, the greatest care has to be taken at the very start. Cheese used to be considered a farm product, but cheese making, in America at least, has now passed over to the factory; and, instead of the old-fashioned hand press, the factory equipment is of the most advanced kind, calling for skilled service, and handling milk by the ton instead of the gallon. Cheese making has now been reduced to an expert business and is an important course in many colleges."

"Where do cheeses get their names?" asked Beth. "They have such funny ones."

"Mostly from the towns in which they were first made. Thus Cheddar cheese, which is the kind most commonly made, the kind we get when we go to the store and ask for 'a pound of cheese' came from a town of that name, near Bristol, England. Edam cheese, which is the kind you see in the form of round red or yellow balls, about six inches in diameter, and which is a very hard cheese, comes from Holland and takes its name from a town in north Holland, on the Zuider Zee, but it is manufactured in other parts of Holland as well. Every week markets are held at Edam, Purmerend, Alkmaar, and Hoorn, for the sale of this cheese. Edam cheese is made from partially skimmed milk, but the Hollander are famous for another kind of cheese, called Gouda cheese, which is made from the whole sweet milk. Gouda is made in southern Holland and it, likewise, takes its name from a town in which it was first developed. The Hollander manufacture these cheeses in large numbers and do a great export business; and, while experiments are now being conducted in the United States, looking toward the making of these cheeses here, the experiments have not been wholly successful."

"There are few cheese factories in Holland and the farmer usually makes his milk into cheese in his own dairy. Often his implements are of the crudest kind. The cheese room, living room, and stables are usually under one roof, but the Dutch people are known for their absolute cleanliness, and it is well that they are, for in May or as soon as the warm weather comes the cattle are turned out in the fields to stay there until November. Then the stables are cleaned out and frequently made into curing rooms. Wood is scarce in Holland, so the houses are built of either stone or brick which holds the temperature; and, as the whole country is permeated with the sea air, the natural conditions are ideal for curing cheese. Edam cheese is marketed when it is about a month old. When it is ready for market, it is washed and dried and then it receives a coat of linseed oil and is loaded into carts, without crating, and carried to the market. The market is usually a large open space paved with stones, near the center of the city. A place is selected, a thick covering of fresh straw is put down over the stones, and then the round Edam cheeses, like so many cannon balls, are piled up in the form of a pyramid. Then the pile is covered with a cloth, to protect it from the sun."

"But, Miss Mattie," interrupted

Beth, "you haven't told me as yet about the holes in the Swiss cheese."

"So I haven't," responded Miss Mattie; "we have been traveling so far afield that I nearly forgot it. Swiss cheese is known abroad as either Gruyère, Emmenthal, Schweizer or Swiss cheese and had its origin in the Alpine cantons of Switzerland.

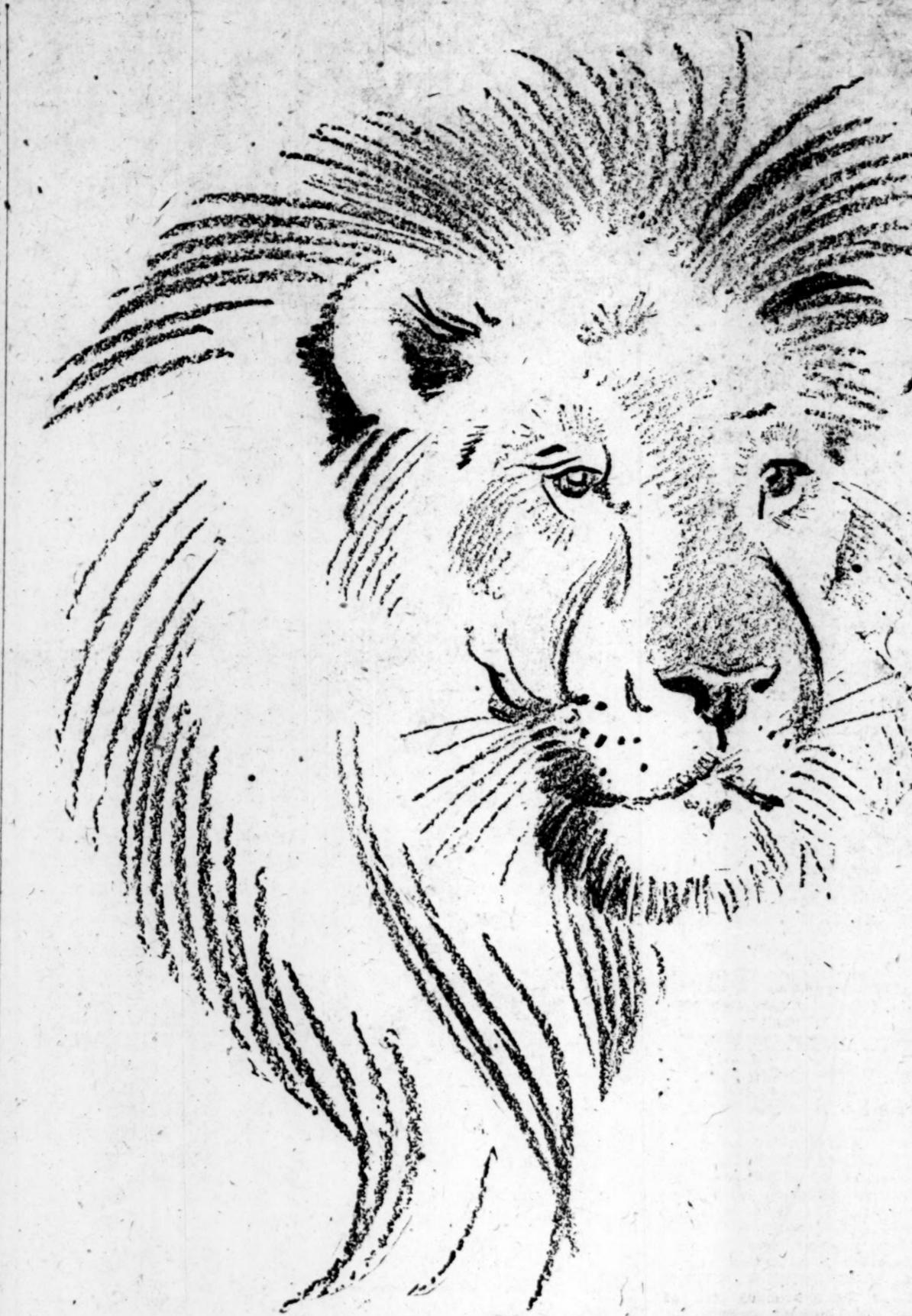
Swiss dairymen and emigrant farmers, however, carried the process of making it into many lands. Swiss colonies located in the United States in New York State, in Ohio and Wisconsin; therefore these sections have become centers for the manufacture of it. Swiss cheese, when first made in Switzerland, may have been made of goat's milk, and this is probably still used there to some extent, but the majority of it is made from cow's milk. As the milk from which it is manufactured must be very fresh and sweet, the factories are located close to the dairies, so the milk may be delivered twice a day. Then, instead of its being made in a vat, a copper kettle must be used. Some of these copper kettles are so large that they will hold 3000 pounds of milk. One point of difference, in making Swiss cheese, from many other kinds, is that the curds are cooked and, while heating, they must be kept in constant motion. The process of cooking takes from 30 to 40 minutes. Then all the whey must be drained from it, after which comes the pressing and salting, and in each of these the process is slightly different from other cheese. Swiss cheese requires two curing rooms, and from the salting room the cheese goes to the first curing room, where the starting of the holes or 'eyes' takes place. While the curing process is going on, constant care must be given to the cheeses. At first, they must be turned every day but toward the end of the ripening period, once in every two or three days will be sufficient. If mold should start at this time, it would spoil the flavor; so, to prevent this, the cheeses are washed with a stiff brush. The eyes are a sort of little gassy bubble which forms in the cheese. After the eyes are started great attention must be given to the temperature and humidity of the air, to see that the proper amount of moisture is supplied. This first room has a temperature of 70 degrees, to start the eyes properly; but, after they begin, the cheese is then taken to the second curing room, where the temperature is about 10 degrees lower, and where there is a slightly drier atmosphere. The cheeses are held in this room from three to ten months, or even longer. Each process requires care, but special attention and skilled labor is required to start and watch the eyes. By sounding on the cheese by tapping with the finger, an expert can locate the eyes, for the cheese will have a peculiar hollow sound. If there is a tendency for too many eyes to form in one part, this is checked by rubbing salt on the outside near the spot; and, if the eyes are too slow in developing, a little higher temperature or more moisture is used. So, after all, the eyes are just bursted bubbles, dear. And all cheese making developed from an effort to save a very perishable article. Milk would only keep a day or two, so it was natural that some means should be found to preserve the most important parts in a condition that would cover a long period; and to this we owe what is today one of our most important and useful industries."

Fir Balsam Pillows

These are the days when a new season's growth of fresh, pale green tips is lengthening on the fir balsams; and, if your vacation whereabouts make it possible, you will wish to gather enough of those same fir balsam tips for at least one woody pillow, to take home as a souvenir of your holidays. Of course, there are places where fir balsam does not grow—I summered in such a place myself last year, and spent a number of afternoons looking for my friend the fir balsam before it occurred to me, and later a native of the town verified the fact, that there at least "there wasn't no such animal!" Most places in New England are more fortunate, however, and generously yield unlimited quantities of fragrant pillow material for the gathering.

You know the white fir, or fir balsam, do you not? It grows abundantly in New England woods and pastures as a low, crowded pine-like growth, stretching up into sturdy trees where it has the opportunity. Its bark is smooth, its half-inch needles are blunt and softly flat. Many of the trees, sold in city markets at the winter holidays, are firs; though spruces and hemlocks are also much used. In May and June the three-forked young twigs start out at the ends of the branches, and it is these new tips which make such fragrant pillows.

July is, perhaps, the best time to gather your material, when the twigs are three or four inches long—big enough to be useful, but not yet hard and woody. Take a stout-handled splint basket to the woods with you, and as a pair of old shears. Find a place where the trees are thick, and clip the pale-green tips that spring from the older, blue-green growth, taking some here and some there, so as not to rob too many trees. When your basket is full, "pressed down and running over," take it home and spread the contents where they will dry as quickly as possible in the shade. In a wet season, when the trees are very full of sap, this may take two weeks; but, by turning and shaking the tips once or twice a day, you can hasten the process, and the faster the fir dries the more lastingly fragrant it will be. You will be surprised to find how it shrinks in drying. For instance, if you gather a bushel of green tips, you may count on having nearly a peck of dry material in the end, though even then it will crumble more or less and pack down into smaller space in the finished pillow. So, if you have the patience or some one to help you,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Some Lions of My Acquaintance

When the picture of this lion reached us, he was painstakingly labeled "The British Lion," but we erased his name, because, when you come to think of it, he might exactly as well be one of a number of other lions.

For instance, did you grow up with that famous and inspiringly beautiful picture of Daniel in the lions' den? Whenever I sat in the drawing-room at the time of some formal family gathering which bored me extremely, I used to tuck my legs up underneath, my eyes upon this well-loved photograph which hung upon the wall and slowly think it all out. At first glance, Daniel looked so small and powerless before those creatures, skulking about with their lean shanks and cruel great mouths; but, when you examined more closely, you saw that the beast's expression was not ferocious, after all, but rather questioning and hesitating.

There is light streaming in, through the entrance shaft of the den where the King's lions were kept; you saw that, you looked at the faces of the man and the wild beasts, and then you understood that Daniel could be fearless and why.

The lions of that picture were the first of my acquaintance, as I remember. Next, I suppose, came the lions at the zoo. But they were even less friendly and amiable than Daniel's lions, for they just paced back and forth with such pitiful impatience at the narrow confines of their cages; or else they slept and forgot their woes or hungry pounced upon their food and tore it to shreds. Those lions I never liked at all; I preferred the cheerful, fat little bears, the bright-colored water birds or the quaint prairie dogs. When lions played their parts in the gorgeousness of circus parades, I liked them rather better, for then you hadn't so much chance to reflect upon their discomforts and annoyances. Lions ought to be free. Is not the lion the king of all the beasts of the jungle? It is impudent for man to come along and clamp him into a cage, for other curious persons to gape at.

Then, when I began to read, I met the "Lion and the Mouse," of Aesop's Fables. There was a useful lion, full of good intentions, once its sympathies were appealed to. To be sure, this lion was not too kindly until he himself was caught in a net and the mouse gnawed him a hole through the knots and let him go free. But Edith, blissfully ignoring rules, would return to school just whenever she chose, not an instant before. Sometimes she would come in at about 9 o'clock, shortly before the retiring bell rang, sometimes she did not reappear until the following morning. But always she would walk conspicuously down the length of the long corridor, first little steps causing her skirts to swish about, her head high, a most innocent figure in her mouse-brown cloak and brown fur toque with its gold flower. The girls would glance up from their chatter or their hasty scanning of lessons, and exchange amused

glances or winks as Edith passed; the faculty would either affect not to notice her or else assume an expression of unconcern. Edith swept on, and all was well.

It was she who planned and engineered the plays or charades which occasionally were indulged in on a holiday night; she who deliberately cut "chorus class," a weekly nuisance which every one escaped whenever possible; she who would ordinarily do her studying in the evening, after the retiring bell had sounded, perched on a shoe box in the closet, having pulled the electric light on its long wire after her; she who wheedled the teacher on our corridor to allow a sheet and pillow-case parade in the moonlight. I know, because I was her roommate; and with intense interest and admiration, I looked on at all Edith's pranks.

But, perhaps, the thing which all Edith's schoolmates remember best

was the means she took to fetch in the mail, on a night when there were guests at dinner. You see, the rule was that, whenever the principal had visitors at her table, the girls at all the other tables in the big dining room might not leave their places until the visitors had finished. This sounds a harmless and inoffensive regulation; but just listen to what it involved. Whereas, for us there was only the usual rather tasteless food, of varieties which we had learned, unfailingly appeared on selected nights of each week, there was at that visitors' table much that was tempting even at distant view. Often there was fried chicken, or strawberries; always there was ice cream, even if the event did not take place on a Sunday. There we had to sit, to watch those favored ones devour their goodies; and, worst of all, was the fact that our letters were awaiting us in the mail boxes, for the evening mail was delivered during dinner time. Usually there was a scurrying and rushing up the stairs and down the long corridor to the box which bore the initial of one's name; but this time, of course, no one could move from her seat. It was "tryin'!" On and on moved the slow hands of the clock, on and on ate those complacent guests; now and then the principal's laugh rang out shrilly down the room. Little did she heed our impatience.

All at once, there came a gleam of mischief in Edith's eyes. I saw it, and held my breath in eagerness to see what should follow, for that looked portended some stratagem. As it happened, Edith was seated at the table nearest the door, her own chair being almost on the threshold. She bit her lip to keep back a chuckle, demurely enough folding her napkin and arranging it in the ring. Then, with a sudden movement, she gathered up her skirts (in those days they were full of plaits and gathers), slipped to the floor and crept around the corner of the door. Then, as she sped up the stairs and along the corridor, quick fingers lifted the lids of the mail boxes and took out the letters for the table at that particular table. She was back almost before we had imagined her about her task. First, her tousled head appeared around the corner again, then her white-clad form; in a minute, she had risen and slipped into her seat. Oh, the joy of those letters. Never were we so glad to receive them, never had the bliss of reading home news been so keen as this that was gained ahead of time. What cared we for the lingering of those guests? When the signal came for us to leave the room, in the wake of the principal and her friends, we were most decorous and in no undue haste. The trick had been unobserved, we fondly believed; how we gloated over the others!

It was only the other day that Edith went back to that school on a visit with her little daughter, both of them remaining to luncheon. Recollection of that long-ago evening surging in at all once, Edith yielded to the impulse and told her old principal all about it.

"Bless you, child; I saw you," was the unexpected retort. "How could you think I hadn't?"

So it was only due to Edith's winning ways, after all.

A Mule With a Good Memory

The National Humane Review gives its readers a very interesting account of the experience of a wagoner, in the American expeditionary force, in France. The facts are vouchcd for and are as follows:

Early in the war this wagoner, whose name was Johnson, sold a mule, which he had raised from a colt, to the government. Over two years later, Johnson was working one day among the horses and mules in the camp in France, when he spied Jocko, his former pet. There was no mistaking, at least as far as his earlier master was concerned, the fact that Jocko recognized him immediately, for he wagged his ears when the soldier spoke to him and gave signs of being delighted at renewing his acquaintance.

This fondness for his friend and his gentler ways caused comment and notice among the men who had been handling Jocko, as he had a reputation in the entire wagon train of being very vicious and disagreeable.

When Johnson told the doughboys that he had at one time, back

Colorado, owned this very mule, they laughed and made fun of him. Then he went in front of the animal and told him to lie down, roll over and "play asleep," which the mule obediently did. This convinced the group of soldiers that Johnson's story was true, and they immediately gave the mule to his old friend as the lead mule on the string he was to drive in the wagon train. And thus the two friends were reunited, after two years, and thousands of miles from home.

A Gift From Old Boston

You might enter the delivery room of the Boston Public Library a dozen times without noticing it—that shabby, brown section of heavy, battered railing, apparently preserved out of some old building, long after its usefulness was past. Yet, if you know anything of the history and significance of that old wood, you will regard it in a new light, as you catch sight of it, when you wait for your library book to be delivered; for that quaint relic has for Bostonians something of the same significance as has Plymouth Rock, which some 10,000 people visit so eagerly each year.

This massive railing recently came all the way from the Old Guild Hall in Boston, England, as a gift from the people of that place to the people of Boston, in America. Why do you suppose they sent this queer present to us? Perhaps you remember the story in your history, how when the Pilgrims felt that they could not conscientiously worship according to the ways of the Church of England, they tried patiently and quietly to hold their own services in small halls or private dwellings, till they were found out and were forbidden to attend such meetings.

Even then they would not give up the services which meant so much to them; so more severe measures were adopted by the King's officers, and the poor Pilgrims were imprisoned and held for trial when they were caught in the act of worshiping as they thought right. Some of them were tried in the Guild Hall of St. Botolph's town or Boston, England, where this old railing was used. This especial section was the hand rest at the place where the witnesses stood, while testifying before the judge. It is a heavy thing—two solid, squared beams, brown and roughly squared; and, between them, four upright, turned posts, quite like the old table legs or bed posts on our grandmother's furniture of long ago. These posts are fastened in with big wooden dowels or pegs, as was customary before iron nails came into common use. The top beam, where so many witnesses' hands must have rested, is rough and deeply worn. The wood is a weathered brown, battered and shabby, but well preserved after all these years.

So, three hundred years after its day in the Guild Hall of English Boston, the railing stands in one of the famous public buildings of American Boston, the city which the sturdy Pilgrims founded in a new world where they braved so many hardships for the freedom to worship God according to their own consciences.

Some of the Boston Pilgrims—William Brewster among them—may have stood in court before this very rail; their hands may have touched it; their voices had sounded above it long ago. Do you not think that it was a thoughtful, gracious gift from the mother town in old England to the people of Boston, Massachusetts?

The Lights of Broadway

To most of us, Broadway spells lights and lights and more lights, glowing with a dazzling brilliancy; electric signs multi-colored, ever changing always glittering. It is interesting to read in "The Book of New York," by Robert Shackleton, how even in its earliest days this same Broadway had its many lights. "The lights of New York began with the Broadway lights of 1879, and they would seem to have been somewhat different from the Broadway lights of today, for they merely carried out the orders of the city authorities that every seventh house should hang out a pole with a lantern and a lighted candle, on nights when there was no moon; and the expense of this elaborate lighting was to be divided among the householders, not only of the seventh houses, but of the intermediate sizes as well.

New York was slow in coming to any marked advance in lights. There were for a time merely more lanterns and candles, and then there were years of oil (not coal oil, not kerosene, but whale oil), and at length came gas, the first gas pipe being laid in Broadway, from the Battery to Canal Street, in 1825.

With this encouragement New York began to be, for those times, very brilliant; and when old Niblo's, at Broadway and Prince Street, pioneer as it was in vari-colored lighting, began to dazzle Broadway with gas jets in red and white and blue glass cups, strung on an iron pipe, for the purpose of advertising to the street, the particular attraction of the time, it was a triumph indeed. And at length came electricity.

Garden Count

One, two,
My garden's due.
Three, four,
Spade it o'er.
Five, six,
Seeds play tricks.
Seven, eight,
Weeds await.
Nine, ten,
Blossoms then.
Eleven, twelve,
Fun to derive.
Thirteen, fourteen,
Plants grow green.
Fifteen, sixteen,
Weeds are seen.
Seventeen, eighteen,
Chill frosts waiting.
Nineteen, twenty,
Finished fun—
Gardening's over,
Season's done!

THE HOME FORUM

A Sturdy, Courageous Person

"Socrates' external appearance is well known to us. It was as unlike as possible to the Greek ideal of beauty," writes A. J. Church, "resembling a Silenus far more than an Apollo. So far, then, we are able to form a tolerably clear notion of the man. He was a sturdy, courageous person, abstaining as far as possible from political life, but inherently honest and truthful when circumstances compelled him to act. Of his character as a teacher it is impossible to speak within any limits of space which I can command, nor, indeed, is the subject such as belongs to the scope of this book. Nevertheless a few details of prominent points may be given."

"Socrates was the son of a sculptor, and seems for the first half of his life to have followed the same profession. A group of the Graces was shown to Panthous when he visited Athens in the second half of the second century A.D., as the work of the philosopher. At the age of thirty-five he gave up this occupation and thereafter devoted himself to teaching. Unlike his contemporaries, such men as Gorgias of Leontini and Protagoras, he did not give his instructions in a school or lecture-room; he did not pretend to have any regular following of disciples, and he steadfastly refused to receive any payment for his instruction. He spent his whole day in the streets and squares of the city, talking with any passers-by who might be willing to answer his questions, and ready to answer any questions that might be put to him."

"His method was eminently conversational. He did not lecture; he talked. . . . The subjects of his discourse were of an eminently practical kind. In the speculations of physical philosophy — speculations which before his time had largely occupied the thoughts of philosophers — he took little interest. Questions concerning conduct, about justice and injustice, right and wrong, in states and in individuals, were the chief topics which he would discuss. His method may be best described by the word 'cross-examination.' He questioned his hearers, using commonly a somewhat circuitous route, till he compelled them to confess their notions were confused and contradictory. His great maxim was, 'Know yourself.' . . . To exhort to virtue seemed to him useless, unless he could make a man look at himself in his true light, get rid of all false notions, all self-deceptions."

"A method and a teaching so novel attracted, it is needless to say, much attention. Not a few strangers came to Athens with the one purpose of making themselves acquainted with it. Among the citizens there was probably no more familiar figure."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class postage by Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Accepted for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50

Three Months \$2.75 One Month . . . 75¢

Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

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Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL.

DEB HEROLD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

"Flames of Truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Moses called all Israel together, as described in the fifth chapter of Deuteronomy, to hear the statutes and judgments, that they might "learn them, and keep, and do them," he was careful to impress upon the people the fact that "the Lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with us," and to emphasize his point he repeats, "Even us, who are all of us here alive this day." In this way he impressed on his hearers the momentous fact, that God, divine Mind, is omnipresent. Moses knew the human mind to be prone to the lazy acceptance of a far-off Deity who interferes not at all in its worldly affairs, and demands from it no effort in return, and he knew that the Israelites were not ready, all at once, to learn and keep and do the commands of divine Principle. They wanted the pleasures of materiality for a season and no doubt demanded, as Moses, in the light of his acute perception of spiritual Truth knew, leisure and peace to enjoy the latitude of their newly found freedom. So Moses tried to awaken in them a higher sense of freedom and responsibility and to show them what a great and marvelous thing had happened to them. It was as if he had said to "whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required."

And Mary Baker Eddy, when she revealed in later times Christian Science to the world, knowing what the knowledge of Truth will do for mankind, said also in effect that this covenant is with us who are all here alive this day. "To mortal sense," she says, "Science seems at first obscure, abstract, and dark; but a bright promise crowns its brow. When understood, it is Truth's prism and praise. When you look it fairly in the face, you can heal by its means, and it has for you a light above the sun, for God is the light thereof." Its feet are pillars of fire, foundations of Truth and Love. It brings the baptism of the Holy Ghost, whose flames of Truth were prophetically described by John the Baptist as consuming error. (Science and Health, p. 558.) It is because Christian Science is the revelation of God with us, that it is the progress of engineering during the nineteenth century. The two brothers were sons of Olaf Ericsson, a Swedish miner. What is known of him and his wife, the mother of Nils and John, shows that the Ericssons came of no ordinary stock. The father-in-law of Olaf was a man of property, but the transmitted property went no further, disappearing in unfortunate investments in silver mines. Thus it was that to the grandsons fell the fortunate inheritance of poverty. . . . The wife of Olaf was a woman of intelligence and refined tastes, and was intimately acquainted with the light literature of the time.

The early years of John Ericsson were spent among the hardy and industrious people who brought forth from the mines of Nordmark, Taberg, Persberg, and Langbanshyttan more than one-fifth of the iron ore mined in Sweden. . . . In one of the many valleys formed by the sloping mountains of this beautiful region was his home. Among the earliest sounds that greeted his ears was the clash of the rude machinery with which the miners worked; among his earliest playthings were miniature machines and tools of his own contrivance. Before he was eleven years old he had produced a saw-mill of ingenious construction, and had planned a pumping engine designed to clear the mines of water. The frame of the saw-mill was of wood; the saw-blade was made from a watch-spring, and the crank which actuated it was cast from a broken tin spoon."

"A more ambitious undertaking was the pumping machine engine. The year before, when only nine years old, he had made the acquaintance of drawing instruments in one of the draft offices of the grand ship canal of Sweden, and learned how they were used to lay out the work of construction in advance. Meanwhile, the family had removed to the depths of a pine forest, where his father selected the timber for the lock-gates of the canal. In this wilderness a quill and a pencil were the boy's utmost resources in the way of drawing. . . . He made compasses of birch-wood with needles inserted in the ends of the legs. A pair of steel tweezers, obtained from his mother's dressing case, was converted into a drawing-pen, and the good mother was persuaded, after much entreaty, to allow her sable cloak to be robbed of hair enough to make two small brushes with which to color. The engine was to be operated by a windmill. He had heard about a windmill but had never seen one. Following the descriptions of those who had had the happiness to view this wonderful machine he succeeded in constructing on paper the mechanism connecting the crank of the mill with the pump levers, but how to turn the mill to the changing wind he could not divine. Fortunately his father made a visit to the windmill, and spoke of a 'ball and socket joint.' The hint was sufficient; the boy rushed to his drawing-table and had soon added a ball and socket joint where the connecting-rod for the driving crank joined the pump lever. With the execution of this drawing began John Ericsson's mechanical career. The plan conceived and executed under such circumstances by a mere child, attracted the attention of Admiral Count Platen, the president of the Gotha Ship Canal, on which Ericsson's father was employed, and one of Sweden's great men.

"Ericsson's career in his native Sweden, though brief, was brilliant. From the position of engineer he passed to that of an officer in the army of Sweden, whence came his title of 'captain.' . . . Though

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

To Kinder Skies

his work as a surveyor surpassed that of any of his fellows, his energies were not satisfied. He sought an outlet for his superfluous activity in preparing the drawings and engravings of the sixty-four large plates for a work illustrating the Gotha Canal. . . . From engraving he turned his attention to experiments with flame as a means of developing mechanical power. These experiments led to the invention of a flame engine. . . . Its success turned him in a new direction, and he obtained leave to visit England, where he sought a larger field for the introduction of his invention. . . . His resignation from the army was accepted after some delay, most reluctantly."

"Sweden has delighted to honor his distinguished son. Various Swedish orders and decorations were conferred upon him, and besides the monument to the brothers, a special one was erected in 1867 in honor of John Ericsson alone. This is a simple granite shaft, eighteen feet high, standing directly in front of the miner's cottage once occupied by Olaf Ericsson. It bears this inscription in golden letters: 'John Ericsson was born here in 1803.' On the day of its dedication work was suspended in the mines and iron furnaces, and from all directions workmen gathered round the house, now occupied by the inspector of local mines. The lakes swarmed with rowboats crowded with passengers; the pathways were filled with foot travelers, and the steamers, abandoning their customary work of towing coal barges, carried peasants in holiday garb to celebrate the gala day of the Swedish miner's son, famous in two hemispheres. The band played the familiar Wermaland air of 'Hell dig du hogu Nord!' (Hail to Thee, Thou High North!) The volunteer riflemen blazed with their muskets, and the earth quaked with a subterranean explosion in the Langban mine as the evil fell from the monument, which was wreathed with garlands of Erica vulgaris in full bloom. . . . The monument stands on an isthmus between two lakes where it looks on one side to the blue mountains, casting their shadows in the waters, and on the other side over a cultivated valley surrounded by green hills."

Devon

Deep-wooded combes, clear mounded hills of morn.
Red sunset tides against a red sea-wall.
High lonely barrows where the curlews call.
Far moors that echo to the ringing horn.
Devon! thou spirit of all these beauties born.
All these are thine, but thou art more than all:
Speech can but tell thy name, praise can but fall.
Beneath the cold white sea-mist of thy scorn.
Yet, yet O noble land, forbid us not
Even now to join our faint memorial chime.
To the fierce chancery wherewith their hearts were hot
Who took the tide in the Imperial clime.

—Henry Newbolt.

A Writer's Self and His Style

It is impossible to do more than indicate some of the leading points which illustrate the meaning of the saying that style is the man; anyone can test them and apply them for himself. We do not only feel that Walter Scott did not write like Thackeray, but we also know that he could not write like Thackeray, and vice versa. This impossibility of one man producing work in exactly the same manner as another makes all deliberate attempts at imitation assume the form of caricature. The sacrifice of individuality involved in scrupulous addition to one great master of Latin prose, Cicero, condemned the best stylists of the Renaissance — men like Muretus — to lifeless and eventually worthless production.

Autobiographies, epistolary correspondence, notes of table-talk, are of the highest value in determining the correlation between a writer's self and his style. We not only derive a mass of information about Goethe's life from Eckermann, but we also discover from those conversations how true a sense of the style of Goethe's works grew out of his temperament and experience. Gibbon and Rousseau, Alfieri and Goldoni, Samuel Johnson in his "Life," by Boswell, John Stuart Mill in his autobiographical essay, Petrarch in his "Secretum" and fragments of personal confessions, have placed similar keys within our reach for unlocking the secret of their several masters.

The rare cases in which men of genius have excelled in more than one branch of art are no less instructive. Michelangelo the sonnet-writer helps us to understand Michelangelo the sculptor. Rossetti the painter shows light on Rossetti the poet; William Blake the lyrist upon William Blake the draftsman. We find on comparing the double series of work offered by such eminent and exceptionally gifted individuals, that their styles in literature and plastic art possess common qualities which mark the men and issue from their personalities. Michelangelo in the sonnets is as abstract, as ideal, as form-loving, as indifferent to the charm of brilliant color, as neglectful of external nature as Michelangelo in his statues and the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel. Rossetti's pictures, with their wealth of color, their elaborate execution, their sharp, incisive vision, their deep imaginative mysticism, . . . present a close analogue to his ballads, sonnets, and descriptive poems. With them and similar instances in our mind, we are prepared to hear that Victor Hugo designed pictures in the style of Gustave Doré; nor would it surprise us to discover that Gustave Doré had left odes or fiction in the manner of Victor Hugo. — J. ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Mem Sahib

As the number of states of the American Union which have ratified the equal suffrage amendment to the Constitution grows, the alarm of those who realize that equal suffrage does not mean merely the vote grows with it. If you set a stone rolling, says the philosopher, you cannot stay it at your pleasure. The Bacchus chorus and the Mantalini League have always been aware of this, hence their deep anxiety to see women remain Sophia Westerns or Amelia Sedleys. Unfortunately for these dabblers in political prestidigitation, although you can put back the hands of the clock, you cannot induce the earth to turn from east to west. On the contrary, it continues its rotations in spite of the political Canutes, and the decisions of Church Councils. Which is only another way of saying that, in human affairs, the inevitable is only a matter of time. In the present instance the inevitable has occurred in the United Kingdom, and is occurring in the United States just as rapidly as ever the various legislatures can meet to vote, and so the Rachel of drink mourns for her children in the empty saloon, whilst the Niobe of male suffrage appears in the streets all tears.

Niobe in Washington is reading the writing on the London wall all too clearly. "A little month," so to speak, "before the shoes were old in which the British suffragists followed" Black Rod to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent given to the suffrage bill, comes the passing of the Emancipation Bill in the House of Commons: "A beast, that wants discourse of reason," would have waited longer. But your Emancipationist has never any proper respect for the privilege of the already emancipated. And so he proposes to throw everything, now open to a man, open to a woman, "at one fell swoop": clearly he is as devoid of all proper feeling as a Macbeth. The "sweet girl graduate" came long ago when the great universities betrayed their trust, and Miss Ramsay beat all the men at Cambridge, and stood alone at the head of the Honors list, a double first. Then, of course, there came "the lady doctor" and the woman in the post office. But now it is the girl in the bank, and it is to be the woman barrister, and, worst of all, the Lord Chancellor arranging her skirts on the Woolsack, or sitting all day in the Chancery Court, "giving attractive boys away," if the emendation may be pardoned. Figaro, in short, has already come, towel on arm, razor in hand, and will not be confined to the barber's shop, but, as she dances, sings, "Figaro here, Figaro there, Figaro, Figaro, everywhere."

And so Mr. Lloyd George's government put on its thinking cap, and you can see the Prime Minister trying not to laugh behind his hand; and Major Astor rises in the House of Commons, and says, Gentlemen and one lady, absent, the line must be drawn somewhere, and the government think that it should be drawn at the Indian Civil Service. And Lord Robert Cecil rises, and says Fiddle-sticks, in a Pickwickian sense, of course. And the House of Commons answers, We are all Bolsheviks today—Bolsheviks also, of course, in a Pickwickian sense. And the Emancipation Bill is carried by 200 to 185. All of which is a free, very free version of what happened at Westminster, in the first session, of the second consulate of "L. G." given in the manner of Toby, M. P., but none the less, as they say in the courts, substantially accurate.

Now all of this is very true. Nevertheless there are two sides to every question, and it is generally wise to see them both. Therefore read Mr. Rudyard Kipling's account of the service of Otis Yeere, or his description of the Station of Kashima, for on such subjects Mr. Kipling is as one who speaks with authority, though not the kind of authority indulged in by Caesar, and then the reader may begin to understand the point of view of Major Astor. Still, in spite of this, Lord Robert was in the right, because he was dealing with Principle, whereas Major Astor was dealing with administration. The right of men and women to absolute equality of opportunity must be admitted and provided for, but that done there is no more necessity, at the present moment, to send a woman to Kashima than there is to put a man in charge of a nursery.

No people knew better than the members of the Mantalini League exactly what was going to happen when once women got the vote. Aims and interests far transcending any of those dreamed of in the establishment near Cavendish Square, were certain to be born, and the larger life would open out before all women, as in the past it had opened to one here and another there. What the voteless women had been denied as a favor, the woman with the vote was going to take as a right. So that women would see themselves Clives and Lincolns just as they had once seen themselves Jane Austens or Mrs. Howes. To the mind political such dreams might seem almost ludicrous; to the ecclesiastical mind positively impious. A woman in the chair of Lincoln, or in the seat of the Great Commoner might be an unthinkable idea, but a woman in the cathedra of Notre Dame would be an abomination. Still, in the words of the philosopher, there is much in getting used to an idea, and there is also something in a knowledge of history. Take the Prime Ministers of Great Britain. Could any woman have been more immoral than Bolingbroke, more futile than Lord Bute, or more subservient than Lord North? The world is apt to travel along its way with the names of its great men upon its lips. But it would be well for it occasionally to remind itself that the cream is not the whole cow.

Mr. Lloyd George's ministry is, it would seem, ready to risk the Woolsack, the Exchequer, or St. Augustine's chair, but it draws the line at India. Still it is difficult to forget that there was a day, in one of the Consulates

of William Ewart was it not? when the emergence of "the competition wallah" was regarded as threatening the safety of the raj as completely as the "mem sahib" today. On the whole it is to be suspected that the Commonwealth may sleep in peace, even if Lord Robert Cecil, and not Major Astor, has his way. And it has yet to be demonstrated that when Major Astor is not speaking officially his views are very different from those of Lord Robert.

Blackjacks in an Army of Freedom

It is not at all pleasant, for Americans who take a proper pride in the work of the hundreds of thousands of young men who served with the colors in the European war, to be told that conditions of discipline for those young men were not all that they should have been. It is somewhat disheartening for any body of people who felt that the American Army was being used in the cause of world justice and world liberty to hear that the conditions within that army itself were not altogether such as accord with liberty and justice. Yet if there was anything wrong, if there is anything tangible behind some of the complaints that are being brought back from overseas by the American soldiers, it is only fitting that somebody should do just what Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, is now doing in the United States House of Representatives, and bring the facts before the public.

Apparently the Massachusetts congressman is satisfied with the good faith of those who have brought this army situation to his attention. He appears to feel that his informants have spoken from some motive vastly more considerable than any feeling of petty malice or revenge. And where there is so much smoke as now appears to be rising from the neighborhood of these charges, it would not be surprising to discover more or less fire.

From all that can be gathered, so far, certain officers of the American expeditionary force in France allowed their efforts to enforce discipline to lead them into practices of such cruelty and brutality as merit, in Congressman Dallinger's opinion, characterization as "horrors that hark back to barbarism." It is charged that men were whipped, beaten with "blackjacks" for comparatively trifling offenses; that soldiers in the prison camps were pounded in the face for such a matter as being out of line; that men were herded in stables, so closely that in some instances as many as sixteen were forced to sleep within the confines of a two-horse stall. It is charged also that money and personal possessions were taken from the men with little or no pretense of accounting therefor by any record, and that it was a common thing to "see a sergeant knock a man down or beat him up on the slightest provocation."

Perhaps there would be somewhat less readiness to give credence to statements of this nature if they were the first that had been made with respect to the methods and practices of American officers in their dealings with enlisted men during the period of the war. But, unfortunately, these things are no novelty. The disclosures in connection with court-martial procedure were sufficient to unsettle the national confidence with reference to the conduct of officers, if they were not enough actually to give the impression that, amongst a large number of relatively young and inexperienced men, the sudden opportunity to exercise authority in a large way led swiftly to the abuse of that authority.

If the disclosures as to courts-martial were not the whole story, if there is more and worse yet to be told, let us, in spite of the shame of it, have it all now. Without any question, the people of the United States want to know the worst that their boys in service had to put up with. They want to know it without delay, and without regard to the persons that may become involved. Things are at a sorry pass, indeed, if an army of freemen in this day and generation must still be saddled with the disciplinary notions of a barbaric past.

Mexico and the United States

CONDITIONS in Mexico, as related to the interests of the United States, comprise one of the major items of business urgently claiming President Wilson's attention, and many people believe that he will soon communicate his views on the subject to Congress. Something concerning the intentions of the United States more definite than has been forthcoming may, surely, be looked for now that Mr. Wilson has returned from Europe. There is certainly a wealth of varying reports with regard to the general state of affairs south of the Rio Grande, but it seems to be clear that the property of citizens of the United States, and of certain European countries, and also persons identified with those properties have lacked, and still lack, the protection due them. Indeed, much recent experience in the oil-producing territory has indicated that the Mexican Government has permitted, if it has not otherwise encouraged, methods which have practically deprived outside interests of their rights. While, so far as the public is aware, little if anything is heard directly from President Carranza, who might reasonably be expected to say something if he were greatly concerned about friendly relations between the Nation he represents and the rest of the world, fair-sounding words, quite at variance with continuing deeds, occasionally reach the United States Government from official or semi-official sources.

Just at the time when, early in July, General Candido Aguilar, confidential agent of President Carranza, stopping in Washington on his way to Europe, had assured the State Department that the lives and property of citizens of the United States would be protected, that department received word of disturbances in the Tampico district, which took place on June 16, in which a citizen of the United States lost his life in defending his family against so-called rebels. The United States Embassy in Mexico City and the United States Consulate in Tampico at once made urgent representations to the Mexican authorities that the perpetrators should be apprehended and punished, and that adequate measures must be taken to safeguard citizens of the northern Republic. It then

came to the knowledge of the public that Americans engaged in activities in the Tampico oil district had not only suffered at the hands of outlaws or rebels, but had been prevented from exploiting their land by soldiers, acting under orders from the Mexican Government. It also became known that as long ago as April 20 the State Department filed a protest against the action of Mexican federal troops in stopping the drilling of oil wells by Americans. It was not until about the first of July that a reply was received, and then it was to the effect that further drilling of wells would not be permitted by companies which "had not complied with the laws," which compliance, it was said, would constitute admission that the Mexican Government owned the lands legally acquired by the companies. Again, on July 3, the State Department made what were termed formal and strong representations to the Carranza Government on account of its failure to protect the lives and property of citizens of the United States pursuing their lawful and peaceful business in Mexico. This action also was caused by an American having lost his life, on July 1, in the Tampico district. While it was claimed that rebels committed the deed, it was declared there was nothing to show that the disturbers were rebels, or that the claim did not represent a convenient way of disposing of the blame by officials of the Mexican Government.

Those in charge of the office of the State Department in Washington during the stay of President Wilson and Mr. Lansing in Europe have been guarded in their statements concerning Mexican affairs. While admitting such facts as have just been referred to, they have had little to say about the situation, beyond emphasizing the determination of the government of the United States to uphold all the rights of its citizens in Mexico, and adding that, for the present, regular diplomatic means of seeking redress would be employed. Quite recently there was a conference between twenty representatives of United States oil companies, with interests in Mexico, and Frank L. Polk, the acting Secretary of State, from which, it is encouraging to note, were deduced the conclusions that the United States would insist absolutely on a square deal for its citizens in Mexico, and that proper reparation would be demanded for lives lost and property destroyed. It will afford some satisfaction to those especially interested in the conditions to know that the State Department is preparing a bill of claims and damages which will be presented to the Carranza Government, and which that government will be expected to make good. Americans having business of this character to be attended to should make their claims through the State Department, and not negotiate directly with Mexican agencies, at least one of which, although understood to have been established by the Mexican Government, is not accepted as an agency for negotiating claims by the United States Government. Warning of the public against having any dealings with outside agencies, which has recently been issued by the State Department, is one of the preliminary evidences of what is presumably to be a firm and unmistakable national policy with regard to Mexico. There has been a long period of patient waiting, but at last the war is over, and such attention as may be necessary, whatever it may prove to be, can now be given to Mexican affairs.

The Grindstone

Now the grindstone is one of those things "about the place" which is very much taken for granted, whether that place be the farm of New England or the farm of old England. If it abides in one place, in the farmyard, or wherever else it may be about the "policies," as they say in Scotland, it serves to designate that place. Everyone knows where it is, and "over against the grindstone," as a direction, leaves nothing to be added. So it stands, year in year out, a symbol of static continuity, a thing remembered, long afterwards, as one of the essentials of a well-loved scene. When such a recollection "happens," that is to say, when the picture of the old grindstone, like Wordsworth's daffodils, flashes "upon that inward eye," the grindstone is quite likely to monopolize attention for a little while, if one will let it. It insists on the reminder, for instance, that it was not always idle, that there were, in fact, "great days in June" when it was very busy indeed, days when with its spindle well oiled and itself well wet with water from the pump, it would be called upon to grind scythes, sickles, and mowing-machine blades for the coming onslaught upon the meadows. There were similar days toward the end of July, when the grain was to be cut, and many other days throughout the year when faithful service was performed for bill hooks, shears, and all manner of other tools.

There was always one thing to be said about the grindstone, moreover, it never did its work in a corner. There was never any mistaking the low, soft swish, broken here and there for a moment, as the progress of the work was tested, which was borne on the air when the grindstone was exerting itself. Such a sound always carried with it a great idea of expectancy and a great hint of preparation. For the grindstone will insist on recalling the fact that most of its work was done in the evening, on fine evenings, with the promise in the sky and all around of a fine morning, good cutting weather, whether for grass or grain. When the long summer day's work was done, and "all the chores achieved," then the grindstone would take in hand the preparation for the morrow, rouse itself, for a time, into patient activity, and then, as the dusk gave way to darkness, return to its accustomed office of being just a part of the picture.

And it has been this over a long stretch of history, for the grindstone about the farm, in England, at any rate, runs every other tool hard for the honorable position of "oldest inhabitant."

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by lead men for the names
That turn round like grind-stones.

So wrote Ben Jonson about the time that James VI of Scotland was taking the high road south to become James I of England, and grindle-stones were old and honored institutions in his day. But then it never was

the desire of the grindstone to force its way into history. It is taken for granted in literature and proverb just as it is in the farmyard.

Notes and Comments

THAT the passage of national prohibition in the United States, important as it is, will stand in history as a progressive step toward prohibition throughout the world is strongly indicated by the comparatively little attention attracted by the meeting in Washington of representatives from Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Mexico, etc., to form what has been called the "dry league of nations." The public evidently takes it as a matter of course that the movement will continue without stopping. Some fifty countries were represented in the conference, which had nothing of the sentimental consideration of the question that marked early prohibition gatherings, but regarded it as a matter of inevitable economic wisdom. The fact is that when any considerable portion of the world has decided to do without alcohol, other nations must inevitably follow the example or fall behind the procession as nations. A drinking nation, like a drinking man, cannot hope to keep up with one that stays sober.

EVENING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
High noonday heat is hours past,
And cool of evening folds about
The city's restlessness; at last
Shy, watchful stars come pricking out.
All sounds grow faint; the city sleeps
Yet stirs, and Night the vigil keeps.

TO JUDGE from a recent after-dinner speech of his, Admiral Sir Percy Scott is among those who hold that Scapa Flow might have been the scene of a very different German exploit from that with which it will henceforth be associated. When, he said, he visited the Grand Fleet in November, 1914, he found it at Scapa in an absolutely unprotected harbor, and German submarines could have gone in and sunk it any night. "If," he remarked, "the Huns had had half a dozen men of the stamp of our submarine commanders, we should now be a Hun colony. The knowledge of this will, I think, be the bitterest pill that the Huns had ever had to swallow."

LIKE Lord Jellicoe, Sir Percy was inclined to attribute the Germans' failure to seize their opportunity to sheer inability on their part to conceive that the British vessels could really be thus exposed. "There is a story told," he said, "that Hun airmen having reported, in 1914, that they could see no defenses at Scapa, two spies were sent, and at that time it was very easy for them to get over. They reported that there was no protection. The Huns promptly shot them, as they considered they were living. They then sent two more; these were not going to take any risks, so they reported that our fleet was as safe as theirs was in the Kiel Canal. Perhaps this is why the Huns did not win, as they could have won, the war in 1914."

NOW that Dr. Thomas de Pamphilis has proved at St. Augustine, Florida, the possibility of profitably raising silkworms, others will doubtless follow, and the time may come when silk, as well as cotton, will be identified with the southern states. The Florida experiment seems to be a fresh start in an industry that once looked reasonably well established. As early as 1748, it is recorded, over 1000 pounds of cocoons were sent from Georgia to London; and silkworms were profitable to South Carolina before the Revolutionary War destroyed the market. After the war silkworms were raised in several states, and in 1844 the census showed the total value of the silk product of the United States to be \$1,400,000. Then the industry declined, until the raising of silkworms in Florida is now practically a rebirth. It is an ancient and honorable industry, if one may believe the Chinese historians who say that the Emperor Hwank-ti's wife started it, about 2000 B. C.

AN INTERESTING result has followed a wide experiment by Frederick Irland, official reporter of debates in the United States House of Representatives, to find out the relation of Greek and Latin to the education acquired by pupils in American public schools. The value of these languages is just now a moot question among American educators; but Mr. Irland's experiment gives food for thought to those who are trying to make up their minds, and may even change some already made up. To put it briefly, the educational experimenter offered thirty-four words for definition by high school pupils, and, having got some 25,000 definitions, compared the answers of those who had studied Greek and Latin with those who had not. Practically in every case pupils who had been grounded in Greek and Latin produced far more intelligent and accurate definitions than those who had not. The difference will look, to many persons interested in the public school program, like a pretty good argument for retaining the classics.

EVEN the most "constant reader" of the Milwaukee Journal was very likely surprised at the long list of reasons assigned by Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, to explain why the Journal was awarded the Pulitzer medal for "the most distinguished and meritorious service rendered by any American newspaper during the past year." One of the first American newspapers to recognize German unscrupulousness, the Milwaukee Journal was the first to employ an editor for the sole purpose of exposing German propaganda. In a number of ways it worked wisely and unrelentingly to uncover and defeat this insidious form of attack, and to this end printed, from November, 1915, to November, 1917, at least 750,000 words, or about the equivalent of eight good-sized books, of original matter not printed by any other newspaper. Published in what was considered a stronghold of German influence, the Journal receives the medal because the judges believe it did more than any other newspaper to minimize German propaganda.